

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1269932-0

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F B I

Date: 6/16/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439769)

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted] (P)

SUBJECT: STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA (SCTC)
IS - C
(OO:NY)

b3
b7E

ReNYairtel, 6/12/64, to Bu, SF and PD, which set out list of 19 individuals, believed participating in SCTC trip to Cuba, who departed NY, 6/11/64.

ReBuairtel, 6/5/64, containing instructions for handling of SCTC cases. Info copies reBuairtel are furnished herewith for info of AT, HO, MI and OM. Appendix pages, SCTC, (formerly known as Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba) also furnished these offices.

On 6/15/64, SA PAUL E. MORRISON obtained from the Passport Office a list of 74 individuals believed by State Department to be on flight from Paris to Prague.

Included in this latter list were the following:

ATLANTA

Passport [redacted] issued 5/13/64
Born [redacted] Floyd County, Georgia
Residence: [redacted] Avenue, Lindale, Georgia
Not married; student.

b6
b7CBOSTON

Passport [redacted] issued 6/21/60, at New Orleans, Louisiana; application dated 6/20/60 at Houston, Texas; was renewed on or about 3/22/63, at Boston, Massachusetts

Born [redacted] Houston, Texas
Permanent residence: [redacted] Houston 19, [redacted] Street
Texas; mailing address: [redacted]
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

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See next page for _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Copy Count _____ Special Agent in Charge

McLane

WFO

b3
b7E

(1) - Detroit (SCTC) (RM)
(2) [REDACTED]
(2) [REDACTED]) (General Gordon Baker, Jr.)
(2) [REDACTED])
(2) [REDACTED])
- (1) [REDACTED]

3 - Houston (Encl.2) (AM) (RM)
- (2) [REDACTED]

8 - Los Angeles (AM) (RM)
(2-100-65010) [REDACTED]
(2) [REDACTED])
- (2) [REDACTED])

3 - Milwaukee (Encl.2) (AM) (RM)
- (2) [REDACTED]

32 - New York (100-150205) (RM)
(2) [REDACTED]
(2-100-138425) [REDACTED]
(2)
(2)
(2)
(2)
(2)
(2)
(2)
(2)
(2)
(2)
- (2) [REDACTED]

3 - Omaha (Encl.2) (AM) (RM)
- (2) [REDACTED]

8 - Philadelphia (RM)
(2) [REDACTED]
(2) [REDACTED]
- (2) [REDACTED]

3 - San Francisco (100-51569) (SCTC) (AM) (RM)
- (2) [REDACTED]

3 - San Juan (AM) (RM)
(2) [REDACTED]

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WFO [redacted]

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b7E

31 - WFO [redacted]

(2)
(2)
(2)

(2) [redacted] (General Gordon Baker, Jr.)

(2) 100-36638) [redacted]

(2) 100-36049) [redacted]

(2) 100-34436) [redacted]

(2) 100-43337) [redacted]

(2) [redacted]

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WFO [redacted]

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CHARLOTTE

Passport (renewal) [redacted] issued 12/16/60,
renewed about 1/22/64, Washington, D.C.
Born [redacted] New York City
Permanent address: Apartment [redacted]
Street, New York City
Mailing address: [redacted] Monroe, North Carolina
Student in 1960

b6
b7C

CHICAGO

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued 4/23/64, at Chicago, Illinois
Born [redacted] at St. Louis, Missouri
Residence: [redacted] Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Never married; apprentice printer

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DETROIT

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued 8/20/62, at Chicago, Illinois
Application dated 8/20/62, at Detroit, Michigan
Born [redacted] at Owosso Michigan
Residence: [redacted] Birmingham, Michigan
Student; never married

b6
b7C

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.

Passport D-612729, issued 12/11/63; application
dated 12/6/63, at Detroit, Michigan
Born 9/9/41, at Detroit, Michigan

Permanent residence: [redacted], Detroit, Michigan
Student; never married

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued 12/18/62, at Washington, D.C.
Born [redacted] River Rouge, Michigan
Residence: [redacted] Street, Detroit, Michigan
Student; never married

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Passport [redacted], issued 1/17/64; application
dated 1/9/64, at Detroit, Michigan
Born [redacted], Atoka, Tennessee
Permanent residence: [redacted], Detroit 14, Michigan
Student; never married

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(Detroit: See your file on [redacted]
POD, SGE. Bufile 140-26135: WFO 140-20182)
(See [redacted] - info - under heading
"New York")

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b7C

WFO

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b7E

HOUSTON

Passport [redacted] issued 6/21/60 at New Orleans, Louisiana; application dated 6/20/60 at Houston, Texas; was renewed on or about 3/22/63, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Born [redacted], Houston, Texas

Permanent address: [redacted] Houston 19, Texas
Mailing address: [redacted] Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

LOS ANGELES

[redacted]
(Note: current passport previously verified)

Born [redacted] New York City

Residence: [redacted] Avenue, Hollywood, California

MILWAUKEE

Passport [redacted] issued 5/22/64, at Chicago, Illinois; application dated 5/13/64, at Madison, Wisconsin

Born [redacted] Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Permanent residence: [redacted] Street, Janesville, Wisconsin

Student; never married

[redacted]
Passport [redacted], issued 5/24/60, at Boston, Massachusetts; application dated 5/23/60, at Boston, Massachusetts

Born [redacted] Long Branch, New Jersey

Permanent residence: [redacted] Hazlet, New Jersey

Mailing address: C/O [redacted]

New York, New York

Student

(Passport [redacted] was renewed on or about 6/25/63, at Boston, Massachusetts)

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WFO [redacted]

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NEW YORK

[redacted]
(Note: Current passport previously verified by
WFO)

Born [redacted] New York
Residence: [redacted] Street New York, New York
(New York: See [redacted] under heading
"Newark".)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued 5/8/64, at New York;
application dated 5/6/64, at New York, New York

Born [redacted] at New York, New York

Permanent residence: [redacted] Street,
New York 24, New York

b6
b7C

[redacted] (Title: [redacted] Aka)
Passport [redacted] issued 9/4/63, at Rome, Italy

Born [redacted] Washington, D.C.

Residence [redacted], New York

Never married; composer

b6
b7C

[redacted]
(Note: Current passport previously verified)

Passport [redacted] issued 7/5/62, at Nicosia, Cyprus

Born [redacted] Brooklyn, New York

Married to [redacted]

Permanent residence: 150 [redacted] Street, New York City

Residence: Beirut, Lebanon

College professor

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b7C

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued 8/14/61, at Washington, D.C.
Born [redacted] Chicago, Illinois

Married to [redacted] born [redacted], Brooklyn,
New York

Permanent residence: [redacted] Street, New York
City; mailing address: [redacted] Ann Arbor,
Michigan; linguistics student

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WFO

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b7E

Passport [redacted] issued 8/14/61, at Washington, D.C.
Born [redacted] Ann Arbor Michigan
Father: [redacted]
Mother: [redacted]

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b7C

Passport (renewal) [redacted] issued 12/16/60, renewed
about 1/22/64, Washington, D.C.
Born [redacted] New York City
Permanent address: Apartment [redacted] Street,
New York City
Mailing address: [redacted] Monroe, North Carolina
Student in 1960
(New York see your file [redacted] VA, SGE
investigation, initiated by Bulet to NY, 4/2/63)

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Passport [redacted] issued 5/21/64, at New York
Born [redacted] New York City
Permanent residence: [redacted] Street Brooklyn,
New York; mailing address: [redacted] Street, New
York City; film editor; not married

b6
b7C

Passport [redacted] issued 2/27/64, at Boston,
Massachusetts
Born [redacted] Brooklyn, New York
Married in 9/56 to [redacted], born 1935-1936
at Bellmore, Long Island, New York; terminated by
divorce in 1961
Residence: [redacted] Street, Rockaway Park, New York
No occupation listed

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b7C

Passport [redacted] issued 3/23/64 at New York
Born [redacted] Brooklyn, New York
Residence: [redacted] Street, New York
Student; never married

b6
b7C

WFO [redacted]

b6
b7C

Passport [redacted] issued 8/5/63, at New York;
application dated 8/2/63, at New York, New York
Born [redacted] New York, New York
Married 1/21/59 to [redacted], born [redacted]
at Sinaloa, Mexico (not a U.S. citizen)
Permanent residence: [redacted] Street, New York
Sociologist

b6
b7C

Passport [redacted] issued 12/19/62, at New York
Born [redacted] Brooklyn, New York
Residence: [redacted] Street, New York, New York
Never married

b6
b7C

Passport [redacted] issued 4/30/64, at New York, New York
Born [redacted] at New York City
Residence: [redacted] Street, New York, New York
Actuary; never married

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b7C

Passport [redacted] issued 4/7/64, at New York
Born [redacted] San Diego, California
Residence: [redacted], New York, New York
Artist; never married

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b7C

OMAHA

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued on 5/18/64, at Chicago,
Illinois
Born [redacted] Geneseo, Illinois
Residence: [redacted] Apartment [redacted] Iowa City,
Iowa; office clerk; not married

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b7C

PHILADELPHIA

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued on 3/25/64, Washington, D.C.
Born [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Residence: [redacted] Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Student; not married

WFO [redacted]

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b7E

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued 5/14/63, at Washington, D.C.
Born [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Residence: [redacted] Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Student; never married

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued 5/12/64, Washington, D.C.
Born [redacted] Brooklyn, New York
Residence: [redacted] Avenue, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania
"Varitypist;" never married

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SAN FRANCISCO

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b7C

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued 6/12/62, San Francisco,
California
Born [redacted] Chicago, Illinois
Residence: [redacted] (nothing else shown)
Mailing address: C/O Mrs [redacted]
[redacted] Palo Alto, California
Student; not married

SAN JUAN

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued 1/4/62, by Assistant Secretary
of State of Puerto Rico, at San Juan, Puerto Rico
Born [redacted], New York, New York
Married on 12/24/56 to [redacted]
born [redacted] at Santurce, Puerto Rico
Residence: [redacted] Puerto Rico
[redacted] Labor Unions

No record of passports being validated for travel to Cuba.

All offices immediately handle in accordance with previous
instructions as set out in Bu airtel to NY and other offices, 6/5/64.
Expedite.

LHMs to follow under individual captions.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON D. C. 20535
JUN 23 1964

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.

File maintained for General Gordon Baker, Jr. at Passport Office, United States Department of State, was reviewed on June 17, 1964, and contained the following:

Passport D-612729 was issued to Baker on December 11, 1963. Passport not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Viet Nam under communist control. Passport will expire on December 10, 1966, and may be renewed for two years.

Application for passport was dated December 6, 1963 at Detroit, Michigan and contained following as indicated by Baker:

He indicated he intended to depart from the Port of New York via American Airlines in January, 1964, for a stay abroad of two months for purpose of "leisure trip." Proposed itinerary was France, England and West Germany.

Following background information was contained in the application:

Date of birth: September 9, 1941
Place of birth: Detroit, Michigan
Residence: [redacted] Detroit, Michigan
Marital status: Never married

b6
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[redacted] born [redacted]

[redacted] Sharon, Georgia born [redacted]

[redacted] born [redacted]

[redacted] Sparta, Georgia

Person to be notified
in event of death or
accident was:
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] Detroit

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

JUN 24 1964

M. G. Glancey Jr.

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.

Description:

Height: 6 feet
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown
Marks and scars: None
Occupation: Student

The passport application (Form DSP - 11, revised May, 1963) contains the following statement: ".....and I am not and have not been at any time during the period of 12 full calendar months preceding the date of this application (and no other person to be included in the passport, is or has been at any time during the said period) a member of any organization registered or required to register as a communist organization under Section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended."

This form contains a warning regarding provisions of Section 6 of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Miss [redacted] Domestic Operations Division, Passport Office, advised on June 18, 1964 that there was no record of the subject having applied for validation of passport for travel to Cuba.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 20535
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Following background information was contained in the application:

Date of birth: September 9, 1941
Place of birth: Detroit, Michigan
Residence: [redacted] Detroit, Michigan
Marital status: Never married

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[redacted] born [redacted]

[redacted] Sharon, Georgia

[redacted] born [redacted]

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b7E

[redacted] Sparta, Georgia

be notified
in event of death or
accident was:
JUN 2 1964

[redacted] Detroit

F B I

Date: DATE: JUN 23 1964

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO [REDACTED] (RUC)GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.
IS - CUBA
(OO:DE)b3
b7E

ReWFOairtel to Bu and other offices, 6/16/64, captioned "Student Committee For Travel To Cuba (SCTC), IS-C," containing partial list of 74 individuals believed by State Dept. to be on flight from Paris to Prague. Subject's name on list.

Enclosed for Bureau, Detroit and New York are 10, 3 and 1 copies, respectively, of LHM containing results of review of subject's current passport application by SA PAUL E. MORRISON.

Subject's complete passport file not available at this time. If Office of Origin desires complete file review, WFO should be requested to conduct same after 90 days.

Copies of passport photo to Office of Origin by R/S when processed.

- 4- Bureau (Enc. 10)
(1-100-439769)(SCTC) *AM*
- 3- Detroit (Enc. 3)(AM)(RM)
(1-100-) (SCTC)
- 1- New York (Enc. 1)(RM)(100-150205)(SCTC)
- 2- WFO
(1 [REDACTED] (SCTC))

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b7EApproved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

AIRTEL

Special Agent in Charge

DE 157-580
TSK/rmd
(41)

I - [REDACTED]
I - 100-21543 [REDACTED]
I - 100-22248 [REDACTED]
I - 100-28585 [REDACTED]
I - 100-24644 [REDACTED]
I - 100-28661 [REDACTED]
I - 100-9839 [REDACTED]
I - 100-23456 [REDACTED]
I - 100-18605 [REDACTED]
I - 100-21782 [REDACTED]
I - 100-29521 [REDACTED]
I - 100-3016 [REDACTED]
I - 100-31597 (NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS)
I - 100-9641 [REDACTED]
I - 100-27180 (TULC)
I - 157-New Dead (REV)
I - 157-New Dead [REDACTED]
I - 157-New Dead [REDACTED]
I - 157-New Dead [REDACTED]
I - 100-2153 [REDACTED]

INDEX:

NORTHERN STUDENT MOVEMENT

TO: SAC, DETROIT (157-580)
FROM: SA T. S. KLIMASZEWSKI
SUBJECT: PICKETING OF G.M. BUILDING
RACIAL MATTERS

INFORMANT: [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information
in the past but whose source in this instance is
unknown but believed would be reliable by [REDACTED]

DATE RECEIVED: 5/22/64

DATE: 6/22/64

SEARCHED INDEXED 11
SERIALIZED FILED 4M
SAC FBI - DETROIT
June 22, 1964

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DE 157-580

DATE OF
ACTIVITY: 5/4/64

RECEIVED BY: SA T/S SFC KLIMASZEWSKI

LOCATION: [redacted]

DETAILS:

b7D

"NAACP SPONSORED PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING - May 4, 1964

"The above-mentioned protest demonstration took the form of a picket line, and speeches and singing by the participants, in front of the General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan.

"Although the protest was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), there was some participation by representatives of other groups.

"The following is a list of individuals who were recognized as either in the picket line, or on the side lines as reporters or observers. The recognition was effected by representatives of law enforcement in the city of Detroit and state of Michigan areas.

"While it cannot be stated that the local chapter of the NAACP is dominated or controlled by the Communist Party, or any other subversive group at this time, it is interesting to note the number of persons having Communist leanings recognized in this protest demonstration.

[redacted] of 'The Worker', the weekly Communist Party publication. [redacted] was not in the picket line, but was observed in very friendly, animated conversation with [redacted] and other participants not recognized. He was friendly enough with [redacted] so that they had their arms around one another.

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"BAKER, General -- Member of Uhuru. Supposedly Uhuru in Swahili dialect means 'freedom'. Uhuru is reportedly a Negro student group.

[redacted] -- Presently a Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO officer. In an article of the May 16, 1964 'Detroit Courier', a Negro newspaper, Battles is referred to as a 'leader in his own right who may desire to follow his own instincts instead of those of the coalition' in opposition to [redacted] for domination of the Trade Union Leadership Council (TULC).

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DE 157-580

[redacted] -- Former [redacted] now defunct Labor Youth League, which was cited as a Communist Party front organization by the Attorney General, and which has taken the place of two prior organizations, the Young Communist League and the American Youth for Democracy.

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[redacted] -- Reportedly a member of the TULC and the Commission on Community Relations. [redacted] reportedly has previously been observed in attendance at both open and closed Communist Party functions, but is not known to have been active recently.

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"An article in the May 16, 1964, issue of the "Detroit Courier" refers to [redacted] and [redacted] who will [redacted] of opposition.... against [redacted]

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[redacted] -- She has previously been listed as an officer in the all Negro Freedom Now Party, and reportedly was formerly active in the Socialist Workers Party and its splinter organization, the Johnson-Forest Group. Both of these latter organizations have been cited by the Attorney General as subversive organizations.

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[redacted] -- Wayne University [redacted] who has been active throughout the United States in connection with Negro action organizations.

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[redacted] -- Reportedly attends Communist Party related meetings.

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[redacted] -- Reportedly observed in attendance at Communist Party related affairs.

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[redacted] -- Reportedly associated in the past with the FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA Committee.

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[redacted] -- Reportedly observed in attendance at Communist Party open and closed affairs.

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[redacted] -- One of the 15 persons arrested and convicted for [redacted] First Federal Savings and Loan [redacted]

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b7C

[redacted] -- A Student at Wayne State University who regularly attends the Friday Night Socialist Forums.

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DE 157-580

[REDACTED] -- Said to be formerly active in the Socialist Workers Party and its splinter organization, the Johnson-Forest Group. The Socialist Workers Party and the Johnson-Forest Group have been listed by the Attorney General as subversive organizations.

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[REDACTED] -- Employe of Detroit City Department of Parks and Boulevards and very active in operating the demonstration. Has been active on previous occasions leading various protest demonstrations sponsored by the NAACP.

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[REDACTED] -- Formerly with the Civil Rights Congress, which has been listed by the Attorney General as a subversive organization.

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[REDACTED] -- Pontiac attorney who was an officer in the Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL) and also active in the all Negro Freedom Now Party.

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[REDACTED] -- Presently [REDACTED] GOAL.

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[REDACTED] -- Former member of Mayor's Commission on Community Relations and reportedly affiliated with the Northern Student Movement - Detroit Education Project. The 'Miami Herald' of April 14, 1964, states that the Northern Student Movement (NSM) and the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), described as 'two militant but little-known student groups,' called a meeting which was held on the University of Michigan campus in April 1964. The paper reports that more than 500 students from 30 colleges across the nation, met to plan their part in the coming summer's civil rights campaign.

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[REDACTED] -- Recently elected [REDACTED] Michigan Conference of Branches of the NAACP, and a [REDACTED] Flint, Michigan NAACP Branch. Also, at least until recently, [REDACTED] Legal Redress Committee of the Flint Branch.

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"The December 13, 1958 issue of the 'Bronze Reporter', a Negro newspaper published in Flint, carries an article claiming that in 1947, [REDACTED] name was listed as an official of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. The Southern Negro Youth Congress is listed by the Attorney General as a Communist front organization."

[REDACTED] a Buick employe since 1953, has been an associate of various people in Flint known to have been associated, in the past, with Communist Party front activities.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] -- One of those recently convicted [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] First Federal Savings and Loan

[REDACTED] -- Student at Wayne State University, and daughter
of [REDACTED] have formerly been seen
at both open and closed meetings of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] -- One of the 13 arrested and convicted [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] First Federal Savings and Loan

[REDACTED] -- Married to [REDACTED] and observed at Communist
Party related affairs in the past.

[REDACTED] -- Reportedly observed in attendance at
Communist Party front organizational meetings.

[REDACTED] -- [REDACTED] Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, who
reportedly arrived at the demonstration with four other Ford Local
600 officers.

[REDACTED] -- Daughter of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is presently [REDACTED] Communist Party of Michigan and
has served time in prison after conviction of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] have been active in the Communist Party
and many related organizations for years.

[REDACTED] -- A teacher at Wayne State University and an
applicant for the Detroit City Council vacancy last year.

[REDACTED] -- Associated with Uhuru.

[REDACTED] -- A self-admitted member of the Communist Party,
at least in 1943, and active in meetings of Communist front groups
at least as late as 1953 and 1954.

[REDACTED] -- Member of Uhuru.

[REDACTED] -- A recent Con-Con

[REDACTED] National Negro Labor Council (NNLC).
This latter group has been listed by the Attorney General as a
subversive organization. [REDACTED] reportedly has been observed in
attendance at both open and closed meetings sponsored by the
Communist Party."

DE 157-580

RECOMMENDATION

That information contained herein be considered at the next time a report is prepared on individuals and/or organizations mentioned. That 100 New dead files be opened regarding [redacted]

[redacted] 157 New dead files should be opened regarding "GENERAL PAWED" [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 22, 1964

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR
TRAVEL TO CUBA

On July 20, 1964, [redacted] Area Reservations Office, Trans World Airlines (TWA), 37 South Wabash, Chicago, Illinois, made available records for June 10, 1964, of TWA Flight Number 180 from Chicago to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, departing Chicago at 6:00 p.m., Central Daylight Savings Time that date and arriving non-stop in Philadelphia at 8:40 p.m., Eastern Daylight Savings Time the same date.

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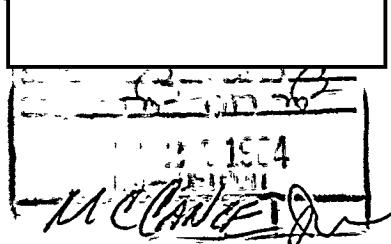
A review of the aforementioned records disclosed that the Chicago Office of TWA on May 29, 1964, received from the New York Office of TWA a group reservation for 25 individuals, surname only, as follows:

[Redacted box]

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On June 1, 1964, the names of [redacted] (only one), [redacted]
[redacted] were cancelled and on June 4, 1964,
the names of [redacted] were [redacted]

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**STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR
TRAVEL TO CUBA**

Also cancelled, without notation as to date, were the names of [redacted] b6 b7C

Added to the above listing, without notation as to date, [redacted]
were the names of [redacted]

[redacted] or which group the names of [redacted]
[redacted] were subsequently deleted.

The records of TWA, Chicago, further disclosed
that on June 10, 1964, the following group of fourteen
individuals from the above listings did board TWA Flight
Number 180 at Chicago enroute to Philadelphia:

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that the booking for the above
passengers was made by Pan American Airlines at New York
City, New York, through the New York City Office of TWA and
that he has no further information regarding the passengers
on this flight. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 7/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439769)
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40180) (NCS)
 SUBJECT: STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL
 TO CUBA (SCTC)
 IS - C
 OO: New York

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau 7/15/64; Bureau airtel to Philadelphia and Chicago, 7/17/64; and Detroit airtel to Bureau, 7/17/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to individuals participating in current travel to Cuba sponsored by captioned organization. Two copies are being furnished the New York Office as office of origin; one copy each is being furnished the Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, Omaha, Philadelphia and Salt Lake City Offices for information under the SCTC caption; and one additional copy is being furnished these offices for each individual case file.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
 ⑦ - Detroit (Info) (Encls. 7) (RM)
 (1 - [redacted] (SCTC))

(1 - 100-
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 (1 - 100-
 (1 - 100-
 (1 - 100-

1 - Louisville (100-) [redacted] (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 2 - Milwaukee (Info) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 (1 - 100-) (SCTC)
 (1 - 100-)

Copies continued on 1A page

RAR:mps (29)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 24 1964	
FBI - DETROIT	

MCCANCE

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____

Special Agent in Charge

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CG 100-40180

Copies continued

6 - New York (Info) (Encls. 6) (RM)
(2 - 100-150205) (SCTC)

(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-[redacted])
(1 - 100-[redacted])
(1 - 100-[redacted])

2 - Omaha (Info) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-[redacted]) (SCTC)

(1 - 100-[redacted])

4 - Philadelphia (Info) (Encls. 4) (RM)
(1 - [redacted]) (SCTC)

(1 - 100-[redacted])
(1 - 100-[redacted])
(1 - 100-[redacted])

2 - Salt Lake City (Info) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-9803) (SCTC)

(1 - [redacted])

2 - Chicago
(1 - 100-35855)

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RAR:mps
(29)

CG 100-40180

It is noted that [redacted] Area
Reservations Office, Trans World Airlines (TWA), Chicago,
who furnished information herein to SA [redacted]
advised that although reservations of the group mentioned
was made through the New York Office of TWA, "that it was
extremely unlikely that the New York Office would have any
further identifying information since the booking of the
group was made by Pan American Airlines (PAA). Therefore,
it is being left to the discretion of the New York Office
as to whether investigation at TWA, New York is warranted.
Information pertaining to this group at PAA, New York was
obtained by the Philadelphia Office and no lead is being
set forth to conduct investigation at New York.

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[redacted] referenced Detroit airtel disclosed that
travelled to Chicago, Illinois, where she
and other students were to receive instructions and
itinerary. Chicago will canvass logical hotels in the
loop area of Chicago in an effort to identify the
meeting place and to develop pertinent information thereto.

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For the information of the Bureau, the Chicago
Office has submitted appropriate letterhead memoranda
pertaining to individuals participating in the aforementioned
trip to Cuba, and investigation at Chicago has developed
no information of SCTC activity at Chicago. Therefore
no report relative to the SCTC is being submitted by the
Chicago Office, unless the results of the remaining
investigation warrants same. Chicago will submit the
results of said investigation in appropriate form for
dissemination.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 21, 1964

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL
TO CUBA

On July 13, 1964, [redacted]

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[redacted] for Travel Control, both U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 128 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that it would be almost impossible to check records of persons departing Philadelphia for foreign countries without knowing the airline and flight number first.

On July 13, 1964, reservations clerks at Air France, Pan American Airlines, and TWA, all Philadelphia, advised that Pan American is the only airline having flights direct from Philadelphia to Paris.

On July 13, 1964, Mr. [redacted], Pan American Airlines, 30 North 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that Pan American had flights from Philadelphia to Paris on both June 8 and 10, 1964. Mr. [redacted] advised this was flight 116 and this flight departs Philadelphia at 10:30 p.m. and arrives in Paris at 10:25 a.m. the following day.

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Mr. [redacted] advised the flight manifests for both flights would be on file in Philadelphia, and he would make them available for examination.

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On July 14, 1964, Mr. [redacted] above, made available the flight manifests for Pan American flight 116 from Philadelphia to Paris for both June 8 and June 10, 1964.

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An examination of the manifest for June 8, 1964, reflected no names identifiable with persons whose names were set forth in U. S. Department of State telegrams (4) from the American Embassy in Paris, France, to the State Department in Washington, D. C., on June 12, 1964, which telegrams set out the identity of available background information concerning 75 Americans who traveled on Czech Air Flight Number 508 on June 11, 1964, from Paris, France, to Prague, Czechoslovakia.

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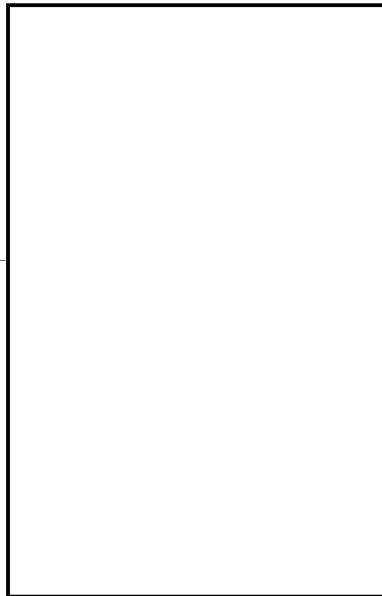
JULY 21 1964

McCANCE

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL
TO CUBA.

This manifest was also checked with negative results against the list of 73 Americans who were on the manifest of Cubana Airlines flight number 477 from Prague to Havana on June 11, 1964, which names were likewise furnished the Department of State in Washington, D. C., via telegram on June 12, 1964, from the American Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The manifest for June 10, 1964, reflected, in addition to other passengers, a party of 18 persons booked as the "party." Coding on the manifest, as interpreted by Mr. [redacted], reflected this group was booked in New York City on May 21, 1964, and was booked as economy class to Paris. The coding further reflected the party was arriving at Philadelphia via TWA flight 180 from Chicago, which flight was to arrive June 10, 1964, and make connections with the Pan American flight. The manifest reflected the following names, all of which were part of the [redacted] Party and all of which contain no further identifying information other than set out below:



Mr. [redacted] telephonically contacted the New York tour booking office of Pan American Airlines and ascertained that the above-described group was booked directly at the

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**STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL
TO CUBA**

Pan American Airlines Reservations counter in New York by one [redacted] who [redacted] ll the arrangements and who furnished no address. [redacted] advised Pan American at New York that he could be reached through New York telephone number [redacted] which Pan American ascertained was listed to one [redacted]. Repeated calls by Pan American to that number failed to locate [redacted] however, the answering party on each occasion advised that they would get the message to [redacted]

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Pan American further advised they were on the verge of cancelling the [redacted] Party for nonpayment of the amount due for tickets when [redacted] personally appeared at the Pan American booking office in New York and paid for the persons named above.

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The New York office of Pan American further advised [redacted] had originally booked passage for 25 persons, including himself, and stated that he was "booking some of his friends from Chicago to Paris." When he appeared to make payment for the tickets, he deleted himself and also reduced the number from 25 to 18 travelers.

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Mr. [redacted] called the Pan American Airlines office at Philadelphia International Airport and verified all of the above 18 persons, identified as part of the [redacted] Party, did depart Philadelphia for Paris on Pan American flight 116 on June 10, 1964.

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Mr. [redacted] checked the name card indices maintained by Pan American Airlines at the Philadelphia office for the months of May and June 1964, for the names of persons indicated by above-referenced State Department telegrams to be traveling to Cuba and who are known to be Philadelphia residents. It was ascertained that none of these persons had made individual arrangements or reservations to travel from Philadelphia to Paris by Pan American Airlines.

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On July 14, 1964, Mr. [redacted] U. S. INS, Philadelphia (identified above), advised that the INS forms pertaining to American citizens departing from Philadelphia to foreign countries are put on microfilm and the originals are then destroyed. He advised the microfilm is sent to New York for processing and is then delivered to the U. S. INS Microfilm Center in New York City. Upon checking records of the Travel Control Section, U. S. INS, Philadelphia, Mr. [redacted] advised that the roll of microfilm containing the

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STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL
TO CUBA

Identifying information on persons aboard Pan American flight 116 destined to Paris and departing Philadelphia on June 10, 1964, was mailed to New York on June 24, 1964.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 7/21/64

Plain Text

(Type in plain text or code)

Transmit the following in

Airtel

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (100-439769)

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia [REDACTED] (P)

SUBJECT: STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL
TO CUBA
IS - C

OO: New York

Re Bureau airtel to Philadelphia and Chicago, 7/17/64.

3 - Bureau (100-439769) (Encl. 9) (RM)
3 - Chicago (Encl. 3) (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - 100-35855 [REDACTED]

7 - Detroit (Encl. 7) (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED] (GENERAL BAKER)

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

2 - Houston (Encl. 2) (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]

2 - Milwaukee (Encl. 2) (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]

4 - New York (Encl. 4) (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

2 - Omaha (Encl. 2) (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]

2 - Salt Lake City (Encl. 2) (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]

3 - Philadelphia

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

b3

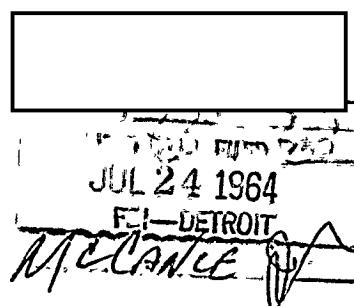
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MPS:MMR
(28)

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]

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Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory LHM dated and captioned as above. Copies are being furnished New York as office of origin and to other offices having cases on persons mentioned in enclosed LHM.

A copy is being sent Houston inasmuch as (NFM) [redacted] is possibly identical with [redacted] Bureau file [redacted]
[redacted] office of origin Houston.

[redacted] (NFM) [redacted] have not been identified as being identical with any of the student group presently in Cuba.

New York is requested to furnish any pertinent information concerning these persons and (NFM) [redacted] developed from review of microfilm records, U. S. INS, New York, concerning passengers on Pan American flight 116 from Philadelphia to Paris, June 10, 1964, to the appropriate interested offices.

All information in enclosed LHM was furnished to SA. [redacted].

Referenced airtel reflects Detroit is now office of origin on [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DETROIT	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 7/24/64	Investigative Period 4/20 - 7/20/64
TITLE OF CASE STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA		Report made by SA JAMES R. MC CANCE	Typed By: slk
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

~~EXEMPTION~~

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to New York, dated 6/22/64.

- P -

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow activities of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC).

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information copies of instant report have been made available to those offices having contact with the SCTC travelers from Detroit, Michigan.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:			
<p>See Cover Page B</p> <p>7 - Detroit [redacted]</p> <p>perfor copy sent D-2, Detroit, 9/6/64 - jfd</p> <p>FORM 0-1</p> <p>DATE RECEIVED 7-30-64</p> <p>DATE RETURNED 7-30-64</p> <p>8-4-64</p>			
<p>b3</p> <p>b7E</p>			

[REDACTED]

9 - Bureau (100-150205) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago (100-40180) (Info) (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles (100-64183) (Info) (REGISTERED)
1 - Milwaukee (Info) (REGISTERED)
1 - Newark (Info) (REGISTERED)
7 - New York (100-150205) (REGISTERED)
1 - Salt Lake City (Info) (REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (100-51569) (Info) (REGISTERED)
1 - St. Louis (Info) [REDACTED] (REGISTERED)
1 - Washington Field [REDACTED] (Info) (REGISTERED)
7 - Detroit [REDACTED]
(1 [REDACTED])
(1 [REDACTED])
(1 [REDACTED] - GENERAL GORDON BAKER)
(1 [REDACTED])
(1 [REDACTED])
(1 [REDACTED])

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The beginning date of the period is based, arbitrarily, on date of Detroit airtel to the Director, dated April 20, 1964.

On June 15, 1964, SA PAUL E. MORRISON obtained SCTC list from the United States Department of State Passport Office. MORRISON also reviewed passport files regarding [REDACTED] and BAKER.

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[REDACTED] was interviewed August 27-28, 1963, by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Special Agents who contacted [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in attempt to interview were [REDACTED]

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Marriage license information regarding [REDACTED] was checked by SA [REDACTED]

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Information furnished by [REDACTED] was furnished on June 22 and 23, 1964, to SAC LEONARD BLAYLOCK, Salt Lake City, Utah, and there placed on FD-302 and on June 24, 1964, to SA [REDACTED] which was placed on FD-302 there.

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[redacted]
Information was furnished on July 7, 1964, by [redacted] to SAs JAMES L. DALEY and JAMES R. MC CANCE, Detroit, and results placed on FD-302.

Pretexts utilized on July 20, 1964, were by SA MC CANCE as news representatives desirous of obtaining information concerning the SCTC travelers.

[redacted] is the son of [redacted] (Bureau file 100-17362) and [redacted] (Bureau file 100-426575).

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

DE T-1 is [redacted]

[redacted]

DE T-2 is [redacted]

DE 100-27701-217

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DE T-3 is [redacted]

(by request)

DE T-4 is [redacted]

(1977)

DE T-5 is [redacted]

DE T-6 is [redacted]

DE T-7 is [redacted]

[redacted]

[Redacted]
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Identity of Source

DE T-8 is
[Redacted]

DE T-9 is
Miss [Redacted]
[Redacted]

(By Request)

DE T-10 is
Mrs. [Redacted]
[Redacted]

(Deemed Advisable)

Location

MM 100-14931
[Redacted]

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Informants have furnished information set out in this report which could reasonably result in their identification; therefore, this report is classified as confidential.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA JAMES R. MC CANCE Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: July 24, 1964

File Number: [redacted] Bufile No: 100-150205

Title: STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR
TRAVEL TO CUBA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: [redacted] described
as University of Mich. students, traveled
with SCTC group to Cuba in 1963. They later
spoke on their travel and then made contacts
in behalf of 6/64, SCTC trip to Cuba.

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[redacted] GENERAL GORDON BAKER, Jr.:

[redacted] believed to have
traveled to Cuba on SCTC sponsored trip,
6/64.

- P -

DETAILS:

Recent newspaper accounts have indicated that
70 to 80 individuals have arrived in Cuba on a trip
sponsored by the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC).
The group departed from New York, on June 10, 1964, traveled
to Paris, France and Prague, Czechoslovakia and thence to
Havana, Cuba.

According to a telegram from the American Embassy,
Paris, to the Department of State, Washington, D. C.,
dated June 12, 1964, 74 Americans were on "Czech Air Flight
#508" on June 11, 1964, from Paris, to Prague. A telegram,

[Redacted]

dated June 12, 1964, from the American Embassy, Prague, to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., listed the names of 73 Americans on a manifest of Cubana Air Lines Flight #477 from Prague, to Havana, on June 11, 1964.

A characterization of the SCTC and Progressive Labor appears in the appendix hereto.

The "Detroit News", Detroit, Michigan, page 1, Section A, June 13, 1964, contained an article entitled, "Detroiter Defies U.S. in Havana", date lined Havana, June 13, 1964. This article contained in part the following:

"A militant Negro leader from Detroit denounced the U.S. government here yesterday and said it 'must be destroyed.'

"Luke S. Tripp Jr., 23, president of the group known as Uhuru (from the Swahili word meaning 'freedom!'), issued the statement jointly with three other Negroes among a group of 73 Americans visiting Cuba in defiance of U.S. State Department restrictions.

"The statement denounced the 'North American racist government' and added, 'We realize the United States government is the biggest farce in history and must be destroyed.'

"STUDENT AT WSU

"Six others among the 73 men, women and children who arrived here yesterday by way of Prague, Czechoslovakia, are Negroes. They did not sign the statement.

"Tripp, a student at Wayne State University, was one of five persons charged with disturbing the peace at last fall's Olympic torch relay ceremonies in Detroit. The case ended in a mistrial.

NOTE:
INCLUDE
CHARACTER
IZANING

"Police said the men booed and hooted during the playing of 'The Star Spangled Banner' by the Detroit Police Band. All five identified themselves as members of Uhuru.

"Tripp and the other Americans came to Cuba, according to a spokesman, to demonstrate their opposition to U.S. travel restrictions.

"RED IS 'LEADER'

"A 23-year-old New Yorker, Ed Lemansky, identified himself as group leader and a Communist.

"He handed out a statement declaring: 'We have different reasons for coming to Cuba, but we are united in our opposition to our government's efforts to prevent United States citizens from traveling to Cuba.'

"The 73 circumvented U.S. restrictions on travel to Cuba by obtaining passports to Europe, flying to Paris and then to Prague before flying to Havana."

The "Detroit Free Press", Detroit, page 14, Section A, on June 14, 1964, contained an article entitled, "Destroy U.S., Students Urge On Trip to Cuba". This contained information similar to the article above set out and carried in part the following additional names of persons participating in this trip:

"Joining Tripp in denouncing their government were Ernest Allen, 21, of Oakland, Calif., a student at the University of California; Charles Berrard, 24, of Los Angeles, a student at Los Angeles City College, and Ron Bedford, 26, of St. Louis, an architectural draftsman."

[redacted]
The "Detroit News" and the "Detroit Free Press" are daily newspapers published in the City of Detroit.

On June 15, 1964, the United States State Department Passport Office furnished a list of individuals believed by the State Department to be on a flight from Paris, to Prague. Included in this list were in part the following:

\ WAS THE NAME

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued August 20, 1962, at Chicago, Illinois; application dated August 20, 1962, at Detroit; born [redacted]
[redacted] at Owosso, Michigan; residence, [redacted]
[redacted] Birmingham, Michigan; student; never married.

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, Jr.
Passport D-612729, issued December 11, 1963; application dated December 6, 1963, at Detroit; born September 9, 1941, at Detroit; permanent residence, [redacted] Detroit; student; never married.

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued December 18, 1962, at Washington, D. C.; born [redacted]
River Rouge, Michigan; residence, [redacted]
Street, Detroit; student; never married.

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued January 17, 1964; application dated January 9, 1964, at Detroit; born [redacted] Atoka Tennessee; permanent residence, [redacted] Detroit 14, Michigan; student; never married.

[redacted]
Passport [redacted] issued June 12, 1962, San Francisco, California; born [redacted]
Chicago; residence, [redacted] (nothing else shown); mailing address, Care of Mrs. [redacted]
[redacted] Palo Alto, California; student; not married.

[redacted]

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Passport [redacted] issued June 2, 1964, at Detroit; born [redacted], Crystal Springs, Mississippi; residence, [redacted] Detroit; student; never married.

SCTC BACKGROUND

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On August 27 and 28, 1963, [redacted] Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, was interviewed and furnished the following information to Special Agents of the FBI:

[redacted]
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On June 25, 1963, [redacted] departed New York City, New York, on a BOAC flight to Paris, via London, England as part of a group of students traveling to Cuba. The group proceeded to Prague, then to Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia from which they departed via Cubana Air Lines Flight #477. The group arrived at Havana Airport, Havana, on June 30, 1963. During the stay in Cuba on approximately August 10, 1963, a Continuation Committee was formed to help other students to come to Cuba from the United States. A member of one of these committees was [redacted] of Michigan. [redacted] stated too that [redacted] from Detroit, was one of the individuals known to him to have been a participant in the trip to Cuba.

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DE T-1, on September 13, 1963, stated that during the trip sponsored by the SCTC to Cuba, which began June 25, 1963, and ended August 29, 1963, the group decided on Continuation Committees to help handle the next trip to Cuba by other American students. He said the group felt it would be advantageous to them to have the next group come to Cuba about the same time as the present students, are being prosecuted in order to test the constitutionality of the travel ban and also to make as much trouble for the State Department as possible. [redacted] was placed on the Continuation Committee for Michigan.

ACTIVITIES SUBSEQUENT TO CUBA TRIP,
JUNE 25, 1963 TO AUGUST 29, 1963

[redacted]

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DE T-2, on September 26, 1963, stated as follows:

There was a meeting of the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) on September 20, 1963, held at the Eugene V. Debs Hall, Detroit. There were approximately 110 persons present at the meeting. The principal speaker was [redacted] who was one of the students that had recently tested the Cuban Travel Ban. She said in part that while in Cuba the students had an opportunity to meet and talk to Communist representatives from all over the world. Following the meeting she showed slides taken in Cuba and after the showing of slides [redacted] joined her for a question and answer discussion.

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A characterization of the FNSF is contained in the appendix hereto.

DE T-3, on October 16, 1963, advised that a talk was given by [redacted] at the Union Ballroom, Student Union Building, Michigan State University (MSU), East Lansing, Michigan, at which time they both spoke of their recent trip to Cuba.

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On October 21, 1963, DE T-4 made available a leaflet captioned, [redacted]. This leaflet contained information to the effect that [redacted] one of the students who defied the travel ban to Cuba, would speak on the above topic at a meeting to be held under the [redacted] at [redacted] Street, Chicago. This Informant stated that [redacted] the FNSFs are sponsored by the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

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A characterization of the Chicago Branch, SWP, appears in the appendix hereto.

On October 28, 1963, DE T-5 advised that on [redacted] at [redacted] Street, Chicago, [redacted]. He said [redacted]

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

DE T-6, on November 20, 1963, stated that at the University of Chicago, November 3, 1963, four students, who visited Cuba last summer, appeared to speak of their trip and its consequences. The three students who spoke were [redacted] from the University of Michigan (U of M); [redacted] also from Michigan; and [redacted] from the University of Wisconsin.

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ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW [redacted]

[redacted] Road, New Boston,
Michigan, was contacted on September 16, 1963, by Special Agents of the FBI. She stated that she refused to be interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI except in the presence of her attorney. The interview was terminated in compliance with her request not to be interviewed.

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[redacted] On November 7, 1963, [redacted] Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was contacted by Special Agents of the FBI. He stated that he refused to be interviewed by the Special Agents except in the presence of his attorney. The attempt to interview was terminated then in compliance with his request not to be interviewed.

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[redacted] ACTIVITIES REGARDING
SCTC TRIP TO CUBA, JUNE, 1964

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DE T-7 stated on March 10, 1964, that he had observed a mimeograph sheet, dated February 20, 1964, addressed to "Dear Friend". This sheet, he said, further indicated that because the person to whom this was addressed had expressed an interest in travel to Cuba and that because subsequently the SCTC is organizing a trip to Cuba for the Summer of 1964,

[redacted]
contact was being made with this person. He said that in part this letter further suggested that for application and interview appointment a letter should be written to [redacted] Ann Arbor. He said this

[redacted] letter was signed "For the Committee, [redacted]

[redacted]. Also furnished by the source at this time was another one page mimeograph sheet which was undated and headed, "Travel Restrictions". Indicated as the persons who had signed for the SCTC were [redacted]

[redacted] This form pointed out that travel to Cuba has been restricted since January 19, 1961. It further pointed out that the trip last summer by the SCTC led to direct challenge of the State Department's ban and the constitutionality of the law upon which it is based. The letter further pointed out there is a possibility that the State Department will again try to revoke passports or even prevent leaving the United States in the first place.

This source advised on March 16, 1964, that he had observed a letter sent by [redacted] of [redacted] Ann Arbor. He said in this mailing was one piece of literature; a letter, dated February 1, 1964, under the letterhead of the SCTC, G.P.O. Box 2178, New York 1, New York. In part the letter pointed out that the committee is organizing a summer trip for 1964. The purpose of the trip was set forth and it was also pointed out that the trip is by invitation of the Federation of University Students in Havana. It was pointed out that departure date is tentatively set for July 1, 1964, and that if application was accepted, full details would be received early in May from a committee representative. Informant said that along with this letter was a form headed, "Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, Application for Summer 1964 Trip". The form requested limited biographical data, and information as to why the applicant wanted to visit Cuba. The form requested a \$10.00 deposit and necessary data for completing a visa. At this same time the Informant advised that [redacted]

[redacted] had mailed a letter to an individual suggesting an interview be set at his address, [redacted] Apartment [redacted] Ann Arbor.

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This same Informant advised on March 23, 1964, that [redacted] had, on March 21, 1964, conducted an interview with an individual at [redacted] residence, as above, and that this interview was in contemplation of a trip to Cuba organized by the SCTC. He said that the questions asked at this time were based on questions listed in the application form, previously referred to, and at this time [redacted] asked for a \$10.00 deposit, which deposit was paid by check.

DE T-8 said on May 7, 1964, that he had received a [redacted] which had been payable to [redacted] dated [redacted] Ann Arbor Bank, Ann Arbor, on April 15, 1964. According to the Informant, [redacted]

[redacted] The Informant said on May 27, 1964, that on [redacted] he had talked with [redacted] one of the persons from the Detroit area who has previously traveled to Cuba. She stated that [redacted] was out of town, but would be back this week so she wanted to let the Informant know that he should make plans for the trip to Cuba and that he should be notified in the near future as to the departing date, but not the place of departure.

On May 28, 1964, DE T-8 advised that on [redacted] he had met with and talked with [redacted] concerning the trip to Cuba. At this time he said [redacted]

[redacted] indicated that [redacted]
[redacted] and that the [redacted]
[redacted] He continued saying that in New York, all or [redacted]

[redacted] The Informant said that [redacted] was interested in knowing his reason for desiring to make the trip and pointed out that the [redacted]

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[redacted]
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DE T-8, on June 1, 1964, advised that he had been in contact with [redacted] on [redacted] and [redacted] repeated that the [redacted]

[redacted]
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[redacted] The Informant, on [redacted] advised that he had been in contact with [redacted] on this date and [redacted] indicated to him [redacted] The Informant stated that [redacted] said he had been in contact with people [redacted]

The Informant said that [redacted] gave no other reasons than this.

CURRENT INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted]

On July 7, 1964, records of the Marriage License Bureau, Wayne County Clerk's Office, Detroit, were reviewed and Marriage License Number [redacted] contained in part the following information:

Filed for Record
Parties Concerned

June 23, 1964

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Date of Marriage

at

New Boston, Michigan
Judge CHARLES KAUFMAN,
Common Pleas Court,
Detroit, Michigan

Witnesses

[redacted] of
New York, New York, and
METRO SOPIAK of New Boston

On June 8, 1964, Affidavit for License to Marry Number [redacted] was reviewed and it had been filed for record on June 1, 1964. The record contained the following additional identifying information:

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Age
Race
Residence
Birthplace
Occupation
Father
Mother's Maiden Name

23 years
White

[REDACTED]
Madison, Wisconsin
New York City, New York
Student

[REDACTED]
Age
Race
Residence
Birthplace
Occupation,
Father
Mother's Maiden Name

24
White

[REDACTED] Road,
New Boston, Michigan
Coleman, Michigan
Student

Assistant United States Attorney [REDACTED]

Newark, New Jersey, advised SA ELDRED W. COX on July 17, 1964, that on July 14, 1964, complaint, summons and writ of replevin were filed in United States District Court, Newark, requiring [REDACTED] to surrender his United States passport, which had been declared invalid by Passport Office of Department of State. [REDACTED] had traveled to Cuba last year with group of students in defiance of State Department restriction on travel to Cuba. This is a civil action.

Assistant United States Attorney [REDACTED] further advised that United States Marshal attempted to serve [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] Street, Newark, on July 15, 1964, and did succeed in serving [REDACTED] on July 16, 1964 at an apartment at [REDACTED] Street, New York City. [REDACTED] refused to surrender his passport to the United States Marshal.

"Newark Evening News", dated July 16, 1964, page 15, published at Newark, reflected that [REDACTED] had recently moved to New York City. [REDACTED] family, [REDACTED] Street,

[redacted]
Newark, stated [redacted] had graduated from the U of M in June and had recently moved to New York City, according to the article, which quoted [redacted] as saying he was looking for employment.

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PERSONS TRAVELING TO CUBA, JUNE, 1964

DE T-8, on July 5, 1964, made available an article which appeared in the June 13, 1964, issue of "El Mundo", a Havana newspaper under the control of the FIDEL CASTRO RUZ Government of Cuba. This article contained information concerning the arrival of 75 North American citizens in Havana for a two month visit as guests of the Federation of University Students, Havana. According to the article, the individuals were described as "students" and were listed in part as follows:

CHARLES JOHNSON
CHARLES SIMMONS
LUKE TRIPP
GENERAL BAKER
BOB MATES
MARTINI ALLGIRI

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[redacted]
On June 22, 1964, [redacted]
[redacted], Salt Lake City, Utah, stated in part as follows:

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[redacted] He had just learned that his daughter, [redacted]
[redacted] who also goes by the name of [redacted], age 21, a student at WSU, Detroit, had left about one week ago on a proposed trip to Paris, Prague, and ultimately to Cuba. He stated he had read where such trips are not authorized by the State Department and he was quite concerned.

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His daughter was to attend summer school at Detroit and her tuition had been forwarded to WSU. She has no personal funds for a trip of this type and he believes she has been influenced and financed by others to make this unauthorized trip to Cuba. He heard of this matter from a boy friend of his daughter, but knows no specific details

[redacted]

other than that his daughter left Detroit, by bus about one week ago for Chicago. From Chicago, she is to fly with a group to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and then non-stop to Paris. From Paris, they would go to Prague, and then to Cuba.

On June 23, 1964, Mr. [redacted] advised further as follows:

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His daughter's boy friend, who had written to him of her proposed trip, is named [redacted], a student at WSU. He said it is apparent that [redacted] delayed advising him of the departure of his daughter so that she would be on her way before her father learned of this trip. He recalled that [redacted] is a [redacted] for FM radio station WDTM in Detroit, and that [redacted] is pro-Castro in his sympathies. He feels that [redacted] and other students are at least partially responsible for his daughter's becoming pro-Castro in her thinking.

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In viewing the last letter he received from his daughter, he noted that it was dated June 9, 1964, and was postmarked in Chicago, which he failed to notice when the letter was received. In this letter his daughter made no mention of any trip to Europe or Cuba.

On June 29, 1964, Mr. [redacted] showed a letter received from his daughter on June 26, 1964, which was mailed in France. The letter stated in part as follows:

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"Dear People,

"At the time of this writing I am en route to Paris where I will get a plane to Prague and from there to Cuba for a stay of about 6 weeks. I know you will be very surprised but I hope not unduly upset. I apologize for not having discussed this with you before. It was strictly impossible due to the nature of the trip and the need for secrecy with regard to departure etc. In fact I was not allowed to inform anyone that I planned to go--once the decision was made I was instructed to tell people I wasn't going. I want you to know first of all that this was not a whim, joy ride or spur of the moment thing. I thought about it a good deal and only decided to go after having consulted several people, among them lawyers,

[Redacted]

"students who made the trip last year and a man who has worked for the State department (with top security clearance so he definitely knows quite a bit about the problems that might be involved). I know who organized & sponsored the trip and am fully aware of the difficulties involved.

"You may read things about the trip that would tend to sound frightening. Please don't pay attention to information published in the papers. They will probably grossly exaggerate as they have been known to sometimes. If you want to get exact information about the laws involved contact the local American Civil Liberties Union. They will clarify things better than I could in a short letter. In fact it would be a very good idea to go talk to them because the F.B.I. will probably be paying you a visit and you should be fully aware of your rights in this case. You do not have to talk with them, nor should you let them in the house. They may try to intimidate and scare you. Insist that you will not discuss anything with them, except in the presence of a lawyer. There is no need to discuss this with friends - neighbors etc. I'm sure you won't want to anyway. I can't think of anything else I can say at the moment. I would like to reassure you in every way possible but I figure if you are going to worry there isn't a whole lot I can do to help at the moment. Just be cool for now and I'll try to get a letter through to you from Cuba. If not, I'll let you know when I arrive home which should be the last of July. I still plan to do that Nat. Sci course in August. For now I'm studying Spanish like mad and looking forward to a trip that I am sure will prove extremely worthwhile and will be one that I won't regret. I only hope that you won't jump to any rash conclusions or think that I have been duped into going. Also let me stress

"again that you should not be too concerned about what you will read in the papers. Last year there was a good deal of exaggeration and there may be this year too.

"Later--

"Now about two hours out of Paris. Croissant a cafe au lait!! We have a wonderful group of kids. There are various types of people: A girl who just got her Masters in French at U. of M. an apprentice printer. Couple of Negro fellows from Wayne, a social worker, etc. The political feelings range from liberal to far left. Some, like me, are more or less undogmatic, non-committed, others very strongly committed. All feel that the Cuban Revolution is a good thing, that the American policy must be protested against and that we must have the right to travel there to be able to see what's going on. Enough of that--you know how I feel."

On June 27, 1964, Mr. [redacted] received an undated letter from his daughter. The envelope bore the return address of [redacted] Havana. The envelope bore a Cuban stamp and the postmark was Havana, June 22, 1964, 10:00 a.m. The letter contained in part as follows:

"I could go on & on about the things I've learned in these last few days. However the one thing I feel most strongly about is that we are right to have come to see--this is the ultimate question--whether or not the American people will allow the travel Ban--we must have the right to see for ourselves and if the government refuses us this right it is our duty to fight it. Excuse my preaching. I do so want you to understand."

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[REDACTED]
DE T-8 advised as follows concerning [REDACTED]

Her date of birth was shown as [REDACTED]. Her father is [REDACTED]. She graduated from Seaholm High School, Birmingham. She entered WSU in September, 1960, into Liberal Arts. In February, 1961, she entered Monteith, WSU. From June, 1962 to June, 1963, she was not in school. Monteith College was set up as a special school in experimental education subsidized by the Ford Foundation and it has now been regularized into the WSU curricula. She is a good student with a B average and is in the junior class. She was last in school June, 1964, and grades forwarded to her last residence at [REDACTED] Avenue, Detroit, were returned to WSU on June 19, 1964, with an indication that she had moved from this place.

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On July 7, 1964, [REDACTED] Apartment [REDACTED] Avenue, Detroit, advised in part as follows:

He knew that [REDACTED] who prefers to be called [REDACTED] had recently gone to Cuba with a group sponsored by the SCTC, the same group that had gone last year.

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Both he and [REDACTED] have followed the Cuban situation closely and believe that the United States policy furnished no alternative to [REDACTED] but to push Cuba into the Communist bloc. He and [REDACTED] have objected to the United States State Department ban against travel to Cuba and feel that it is an unconstitutional ban. [REDACTED] because she believed that the Cuban revolution was a popular one, wanted to see and judge for herself what the situation there really is.

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She became interested in making the trip as did he after hearing a speech given by one of the students who had traveled to Cuba in 1963. He had heard [REDACTED] speak

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[redacted]

on this subject possibly in October or November, 1963, at an unrecalled location on the east side of Detroit. He is not certain who [redacted] had heard, but she, too, had heard a similar speech by one of the individuals who had traveled to Cuba in 1963, as part of the SCTC group. She, too, had heard the speech somewhere in Detroit.

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Even though he and [redacted] were interested in making this trip, neither are members of the SCTC. He desired to make the trip even though he agrees with the action taken by the students in travel to Cuba. His decision not to go was based on his school plans which are to graduate from WSU, Detroit, next March. He is presently enrolled in summer school there.

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[redacted] received a questionnaire from the SCTC, which she completed, concerning her interest in making the trip. How her contact with SCTC was begun is not known to him. She arranged for an interview with a fellow in Ann Arbor, whose name is not known. His name might be [redacted]. It is thought that the questionnaire and the interview were the basis for her selection as one of those to make the trip.

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She said that she had been asked not to tell anyone the travel details for the trip. He knows that she did travel alone by Greyhound bus from Detroit, to Chicago, on June 8, 1964. There she was to register in a hotel, the name of which is not known, where the other students were to meet and receive instructions and itinerary. They departed from Chicago, by plane for Philadelphia, on June 9 or 10, 1964. They were then to go to Paris, Prague, and then to Havana.

To avoid prosecution for improper use of their passports, the travelers plan to leave their passports at the Cuban Embassy in Prague, so that they would not be stamped on entering or departing Cuba and thus there would be no improper use of their passports.

Since [redacted] left Detroit, she has mailed three letters to him. All of them have been postmarked Havana, and she has given as her mailing address Hotel Havana Riviera, Havana. The letters contained information saying she has,

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[redacted]
since her arrival, attended a youth conference in Havana; has been to the beach; has visited a collective farm; and has talked to many persons in the city and the rural areas.

She went on the trip knowing that on her return to the United States she would be challenged. She wanted to see for herself and, based upon her first three letters, her impression remains that the Cuban revolution was a popular one. She realizes that she is there, in effect, as a state visitor and that the Cubans might not speak with a feeling of complete freedom; however, she has observed nothing to change her thoughts concerning the Cuban revolution.

He feels that those who went on the trip last year and again this year went to challenge the constitutionality of the travel ban. [redacted] purpose in traveling was to see for herself what Cuba was like. She stated that there she has talked to radicals and militants in the SCTC and does not agree with them, but that all of the SCTC group agreed that the United States policy towards Cuba has been wrong. Her big comment is that the Cuban people are friendly towards Americans as individuals, but dislike the "United States Government".

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He does not know when the trip will end, but believes it to be sometime this month. On her return, [redacted] plans to return to Detroit, and to resume her residence at Apartment [redacted] Street, Detroit. [redacted] lives here with him. They are not married and have no plans for marriage. For one reason, their careers, her's acting and his writing and film production, may take them in opposite directions so rather than become involved in a painful separation they plan to live together for now and to take life as it comes.

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[redacted] plans to continue her schooling at WSU where she is a junior at Monteith College. He presently is a junior at Monteith College. Monteith College was originally experimental, but now has been regularized as a college of WSU engaged in experimental education. It is a school designed for working class students and it is intended to create a small student body atmosphere. His program calls generally for study of the social and natural sciences and the humanities.

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[redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted]

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DE T-9, on June 26, 1964, advised that [redacted]
[redacted] date of birth, [redacted], River
Rouge, had graduated from Chadsey High School, Detroit,
June, 1959. He had attended Eastern Washington State
College in Cheney, Washington, September, 1961 - June, 1962.
He entered WSU January, 1963, and was a student through
December, 1963, in the Liberal Arts College. He is considered
a sophomore with 47½ credit hours. He has an average of
2.619. His home address is [redacted] Detroit 8, Michigan,
and his mother is listed as [redacted]
River Rouge.

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File maintained for [redacted]
at Passport Office, United States Department of State, was
reviewed on June 17, 1964, and contained the following:

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Passport [redacted] was issued to [redacted] on
December 18, 1962. Passport not valid for travel to Albania,
Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under
Communist control. Passport will expire on December 17,
1965, and may be renewed for two years.

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Application for passport was dated December 13,
1962, at Detroit, and contained following as indicated
by [redacted]

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He indicated he intended to depart from the Port
of Brooklyn, New York, via "ship" in March, 1963, for a stay
abroad of two years for purpose of "student". Proposed
itinerary was England, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany,
Nigeria, Liberia and Italy.

Following background information was contained in
the application:

Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Residence

[redacted]
River Rouge, Michigan
[redacted] Street,
Detroit, Michigan.
Care of [redacted]

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[Redacted]

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Marital Status

[Redacted]

Never married

[Redacted], CHARLES E.
SIMMONS, Jr., born at
Augusta, Georgia,
December. 1907;

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[Redacted]
born at Holly Grove,
Arkansas, [Redacted]

[Redacted]
b6
b7C

Person to be Notified in
Event of Death or
Accident Was

[Redacted]
mother, [Redacted]
River Rouge, Michigan

Description:

Height

6'

Hair

Black

Eyes

Brown

Scars and Marks

None

Occupation

Student

The passport application (Form DSP-11, revised December, 1961) contains a warning regarding provisions of Section 6 of the Internal Security Act of 1950; however, pages three and four of this form, containing the warning, were detached and it is not known if Subject saw the warning.

[Redacted]
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Miss [Redacted], Domestic Operations Division, Passport Office, advised on June 18, 1964, that there was no record in her office of the Subject applying for or receiving validation of his passport for travel to Cuba.

An article, which appeared in "Hoy", official organ of the Communist Party (CP) of Michigan, on June 13, 1964, contained in part the following information, which said that in the group recently arrived in Cuba there were 10 Negro students headed by [Redacted] of WSU, of Detroit.

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On July 20, 1964, by suitable pretext, Mrs. [Redacted] was contacted and she advised as follows:

[Redacted]
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[redacted] She is a widow residing at [redacted] River Rouge, and is the mother of [redacted]. He resides at [redacted] Detroit, where he lives with his grandfather who has raised him, Mr. [redacted]. She has received a card through the mail from [redacted] telling her that he was going to Cuba. However, she did not know that he intended to go and does not know when he intends to return. On his return to Detroit, it is believed he will resume his residence at [redacted] and it is not known whether he intends to return to school or not.

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, Jr.

A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RE¹, INC. IN THE PAST
On June 26, 1964, DE-T-9 advised as follows:

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, Jr. was born September, 1941. He graduated from Southwestern High School, Detroit, June, 1958. He attended Highland Park Junior College September, 1959 through September, 1962. He was last carried as a student at WSU, April, 1963, at which time he was a student in the Liberal Arts College. He is considered to be on academic probation with a scholastic rating of 1.800. He has 90½ credit hours. His residence is 3360 South Ethel, Detroit, and his father is GENERAL BAKER.

On June 17, 1964, file maintained for GENERAL GORDON BAKER, Jr. at the Passport Office, United States Department of State, was reviewed and it contained the following:

Passport D-612729 was issued to BAKER on December 11, 1963. Passport not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under Communist control. Passport will expire on December 10, 1966, and may be renewed for two years.

Application for passport was dated December 6, 1963, at Detroit, and contained the following as indicated by BAKER:

He indicated he intended to depart from the Port of New York via American Air Lines in January, 1964, for a stay abroad of two months for purpose of "leisure trip". Proposed itinerary was France, England and West Germany.

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The following background information was contained in the application:

Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Residence
[redacted]

September 9, 1941
Detroit, Michigan

[redacted]
Detroit, Michigan

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[redacted]
born [redacted]
Sharon, Georgia;

[redacted]
born [redacted]
[redacted], Sparta, Georgia

Person to be Notified
in Event of Death or
Accident Was

[redacted]
Detroit, Michigan

Description:

Height

6'

Hair

Black

Eyes

Brown

Scars and Marks

None

Occupation

Student

The passport application (Form DSP-11, revised May, 1963) contains the following statement: "...and I am not and have not been at any time during the period of 12 full calendar months preceding the date of this application (and no other person to be included in the passport is or has been at any time during the said period) a member of any organization registered or required to register as a communist organization under Section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended."

This form contains a warning regarding provisions of Section 6 of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Miss [redacted] Domestic Operations Division,
Passport Office, advised on June 18, 1964, that there was no record of the Subject having applied for validation of passport for travel to Cuba.

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[redacted]
b3
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On July 20, 1964, Detective [redacted] Special Investigations, Detroit Police Department, advised that GENERAL GORDON BAKER, Jr. had been arrested October 15, 1963, for disturbance in a public place which was when BAKER, along with five other persons, was arrested in the City of Detroit, for picketing and booing the Olympic torch ceremonies there. [redacted] said that on May 1, 1964, a mistrial had been declared in Recorder's Court, Detroit, by Judge ELVIN L. DAVENPORT. [redacted] stated that the Prosecutor's Office has not determined what further action is to be taken concerning BAKER and the others and that he is still on \$300.00 personal bond.

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On July 20, 1964, by suitable pretext, a woman, who identified herself as Mrs. [redacted] GENERAL BAKER, Jr., advised that [redacted] may presently be out of the country in Cuba. She stated that she has no factual information on which to base this, but that she has heard he is there. She added that she did not know he was going, did not know when he was returning and that on his return he will probably continue to live at [redacted]
[redacted] Detroit.

[redacted]
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On June 17, 1964, "Hov" reported that one of the Negro students from Detroit, [redacted], said he was greatly impressed by his talk with the Cuban students, especially one 11 year old, who wanted to know about the fight the Negro citizens in the United States are waging for their civil rights.

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File maintained for [redacted] at Passport Office, United States Department of State, was reviewed by IC [redacted] on June 17, 1964, and contained the following:

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Passport [redacted] was issued to [redacted] on January 17, 1964. Passport not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under Communist control. Passport will expire on January 16, 1967, and may be renewed for two years.

[redacted]

Application for passport was dated January 9, 1964, at Detroit, and contained following as indicated by [redacted]

He indicated he intended to depart for a stay abroad of one year for purpose of "study". Proposed itinerary was France and Britain.

The following background information was contained in the application:

Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Residence

Marital Status

Description:

Height

5' 10"

Hair

Black

Eyes

Brown

Occupation

Student

[redacted]
Atoka, Tennessee

[redacted]
Detroit 14, Michigan
Never married

[redacted] LUKE L. TRIPP,
born June 4, 1915, at
Michigan City, Mississippi;
[redacted] DOROTHY M. WATSON,
born December 14, 1917, at
Knoxville, Tennessee

The passport application (Form DSP-11, revised May, 1963) contains the following statement: "...and I am not and have not been at any time during the period of 12 full calendar months preceding the date of this application (and no other person to be included in the passport is or has been at any time during the said period) a member of any organization registered or required to register as a Communist organization under Section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended."

This form contains a warning regarding provisions of Section 6 of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Miss [redacted] Domestic Operations Division, Passport Office, advised on June 18, 1964, that there was no record in her office of the Subject's applying for or receiving validation of his passport for travel to Cuba.

On July 20, 1964, Detective [redacted] Special Investigations, Detroit Police Department, advised that [redacted] had been arrested [redacted] for disturbance in a public place which was when [redacted] along with five other persons, was arrested in the City of Detroit, for [redacted] [redacted] there. [redacted] said that on May 1, 1964, a mistrial had been declared in Recorder's Court, Detroit, by Judge ELVIN L. DAVENPORT. [redacted] stated that the Prosecutor's Office has not determined what further action is to be taken concerning [redacted] and the others and that he is still on \$300.00 personal bond.

The "Detroit News", page 15, Section B, on June 14, 1964, contained an article entitled, "Detroit Police Files Tag WSU Student in Cuba". This article is as follows:

"Luke S. Tripp Jr., whose words that the United States 'must be destroyed' resounded Saturday from Cuba where he is visiting, has been active with extremist Negro organizations in Detroit since last summer, officials say.

"The 23-year-old Wayne State University student is president of Uhuru (from the Swahili word meaning 'freedom'), a small and loosely knit organization of Negroes.

"Tripp and Uhuru took part in the sit-in staged in Mayor Cavanagh's office Aug. 1. Tripp was arrested Oct. 11 for disturbing the peace when he and a group of Uhuru followers staged a noisy demonstration during the Olympic Torch relay ceremony at the City-County Building.

[Redacted]

"BOOED ANTHEM

"A number of demonstrators booed during the playing of the national anthem.

"Tripp made his statement concerning the United States with three other Negroes in Havana. They are with a group of 73 Americans visiting Cuba in defiance of U.S. State Department restrictions.

"The statement denounced the 'North American racist government,' and added, 'We realize the United States government is the biggest farce in history and must be destroyed.'

"Tripp is the oldest boy in a family of 11 children.

"His father, Luke Samuel Tripp Sr., lives at 9363 Richter, with other members of the family. While attending Wayne State, young Tripp has not been living at home. According to his family, he has been staying with an uncle.

"STUDIED AT WSU

"Tripp was born in Atoka, Tenn., and came to Detroit, where he graduated in 1959 from St. Catherine's High School. He attended St. Benedict College in Atchison, Kan., then returned to Detroit where he entered WSU in September, 1960.

"He switched from chemical engineering to major in physics. His minor is in mathematics.

"Although Tripp's mother, Mrs. Dorothy Tripp, had no comment on her son's activities, a brother said 'other members of the family are active and interested in civil rights actions. However, we express our ideas in a different manner.'



"WORKED FOR CITY

"Mrs. Tripp said the family is Catholic and that her husband is unemployed.

"A brother said none of the family had heard from Tripp and that their only knowledge that he might be in Cuba was through newspaper reports.

"City records show that Tripp worked part time during 1962 and 1963 as a swimming aide with the Department of Parks and Recreation.

"His first contact with police was last June 29, when Uhuru picketed a Kroger Co. supermarket at 2450 West Grand Boulevard. Tripp identified himself as a picket captain.

"KNOWN TO POLICE

"Tripp was also active, police said, in a mass demonstration at Police Headquarters July 13 and urged demonstrators to rush the building and break through police lines.

"Police said he was frustrated by members of the militant Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL). The protest came after a prostitute, Cynthia Scott, had been fatally shot by a policeman.

"Police files describe Tripp as having 'a very bitter attitude toward white people,' and as believing the 'the Negro should take up arms and take what he wants by force.' Detectives said the comments had been made by Tripp during talks here."

On July 20, 1964, by suitable pretext, a female, who identified herself as [redacted] of [redacted] Detroit, advised that [redacted] lives at [redacted]

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[redacted]
Detroit, and that his son, [redacted], now lives there too. She said that she has heard and has read in the newspapers that [redacted] is in Cuba, but that she has no information concerning him and this trip.

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[redacted]
On July 7, 1964, [redacted] advised, after looking at one of [redacted] letters, he recalled that [redacted] from Detroit, is one of those persons in Cuba with the SCTC group. He knows [redacted] and has talked with him in Detroit. [redacted] has told him that his parents were members of the "Old Time CP". He explained the phrase old time CP as referring to the CP of the 1930s and 1940s, which he now believes to be a defunct organization or at least to consist of a very few members. He believes that the CP constitutes no threat to our present form of government. [redacted] is not believed to be a CP member and he is able to recognize faults in the soviet system as well as problems in East Germany. [redacted] is considered by him to be pretty much an arch radical, but is anti-revolution. [redacted] has been a friend or acquaintance for a period of approximately one year.

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It is to be noted that in the United States Department of State Passport Office, [redacted] file contained information to show his mailing address as in care of [redacted] Palo Alto, California, and his residence as [redacted] no city listed.

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On June 26, 1964, DE T-9 advised as follows:

He was born [redacted]. He graduated from Cass Technical High School, Detroit, January, 1957. He entered WSU in January, 1957, and in June, 1962, graduated from WSU with an A.B. degree in mass communications. His residence is [redacted] [redacted] Detroit 38, Michigan.

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On July 20, 1964, Mrs. [redacted] live at [redacted] Detroit, advised that Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] and they have a son named [redacted], who has been living [redacted] and/or working in California, since May, 1964. At the present time the parents of [redacted] are away from home vacationing for two weeks.

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File maintained for [redacted] at Passport Office, United States Department of State, was reviewed by IC [redacted] on June 17, 1964, and contained the following:

Passport [redacted] was issued to [redacted] on June 2, 1964. Passport not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under Communist control. Passport will expire on June 1, 1967, and may be renewed for two years.

Application for passport was dated June 1, 1964, at Detroit, and contained following as indicated by [redacted]

He indicated he intended to depart from the Port of New York via "air" on June 9 (year not stated), for a stay abroad of three months for purpose of "to study". Proposed itinerary was Britain and France.

The following background information was contained in the application:

Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Residence

Marital Status

Person to be Notified in Event of Death or Accident

[redacted]
Crystal Springs, Mississippi

[redacted]
Detroit, Michigan
Never married
[redacted], CHARLES JOHNSON,
born October 11, 1915,
in Arkansas;
[redacted] CORNELIA WATSON,
born May 24, 1919, in
Mississippi

CORNELIA JOHNSON,
[redacted]
Detroit, Michigan

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Page 31 inadvertently left out.

APPENDIX

FRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM

On May 12, 1964, a source advised that the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) is a name used by the Detroit, Michigan, Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in sponsoring forums, socials and other functions which are open to the public. Primarily, FNSF pertains to weekly public forums held at SWP headquarters, for the purpose of spreading propaganda of the SWP, developing contacts, facilitating recruitment of members into the SWP, and presenting subjects of a controversial nature in the social, political and economic fields. Usually speakers are members of the SWP and they give the socialist viewpoint of the subject discussed. The money collected at these FNSFs goes into the Detroit Branch, SWP treasury.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____
FILED _____
APR 16 1964
FBI - DETROIT

1

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl", weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays". This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves, and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963 that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963 and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

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"The Columbia Owl", March 11, 1964 issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer". This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly [redacted], Student Committee for Travel To Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. Miss [redacted] stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964 that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963 that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

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APPENDIX

1

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY;
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT;
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where [redacted] acted as [redacted]. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist Party in the United States. [redacted] stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The functions of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

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"The Worker", an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7 1962 page 10 column 3 reported the [redacted] of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, USA.

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A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist Party had not yet been organized on a formal basis but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with proposals of [redacted]

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The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

The "Amsterdam News", a daily New York City newspaper, dated July 27, 1963, page 22, set forth that the "Progressive Labor Party is a new political formation based on Progressive Labor Movement, a Socialist organization with groups in all parts of the United States. The organization publishes a monthly magazine called Progressive Labor."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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The July-August, 1963, issue of Progressive Labor set forth that it is published monthly by Progressive Labor Company, G.P.O. Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
July 24, 1964

Title STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR
 TRAVEL TO CUBA

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report at Detroit, dated
 and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan

August 3, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Re: General Gordon Baker, Jr.

Recent newspaper accounts have indicated that 70 to 80 individuals have arrived in Cuba on a trip sponsored by the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC). The group departed from New York, on June 10, 1964, traveled to Paris, France and Prague, Czechoslovakia and thence to Havana, Cuba.

According to a telegram from the American Embassy, Paris, to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., dated June 12, 1964, 74 Americans were on "Czech Air Flight #508" on June 11, 1964, from Paris, to Prague. A telegram, dated June 12, 1964, from the American Embassy, Prague, to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., listed the names of 73 Americans on a manifest of Cubana Air Lines Flight #477 from Prague, to Havana, on June 11, 1964.

A characterization of the SCTC and Progressive Labor appears in the appendix hereto.

On June 15, 1964, the United States State Department Passport Office furnished a list of individuals believed by the State Department to be on a flight from Paris to Prague. Included in this list was the name of General Gordon Baker, Jr., Passport D-612729, issued December 11, 1963; application dated December 6, 1963, at Detroit; born [redacted] September 9, 1941, at Detroit; permanent residence, [redacted] Detroit; student; never married. [redacted]

On June 26, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

General Gordon Baker, Jr., was born September, 1941. He graduated from Southwestern High School, Detroit, June, 1958. He attended Highland Park Junior College September, 1959, through September, 1962. He was last carried as a student at Wayne State University, April, 1963, at which time he was a student in the Liberal Arts College. He is considered to be on academic probation with a scholastic rating of 1.800. He has 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ credit hours. His residence is [redacted] Detroit, and his father is General Baker. [redacted]

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SERIALIZED [signature]

INDEXED [signature]

FILED [signature]

Re: General Gordon Baker, Jr.

On June 17, 1964, file maintained for General Gordon Baker, Jr. at the Passport Office, United States Department of State, was reviewed and it contained the following:

Passport D-612729 was issued to Baker on December 11, 1963. Passport not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under Communist control. Passport will expire on December 10, 1966, and may be renewed for two years.

Application for passport was dated December 6, 1963, at Detroit, and contained the following as indicated by Baker:

He indicated he intended to depart from the Port of New York via American Air Lines in January, 1964, for a stay abroad of two months for purpose of "leisure trip". Proposed itinerary was France, England and West Germany.

The following background information was contained in the application:

Date of Birth	September 9, 1941
Place of Birth	Detroit, Michigan
Residence	Detroit, Michigan
[Redacted]	
Baker, born [Redacted] Sharon, Georgia;	
[Redacted]	
DIXON, born [Redacted] Sparta, Georgia	
[Redacted]	
[Redacted], Detroit	
Height	6'
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and Marks	None
Occupation	Student

The passport application (Form DSP-11, revised May, 1963) contains the following statement: "...and I

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Re: General Gordon Baker, Jr.

am not and have not been at any time during the period of 12 full calendar months preceding the date of this application (and no other person to be included in the passport is or has been at any time during the said period) a member of any organization registered or required to register as a communist organization under Section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended."

This form contains a warning regarding provisions of Section 6 of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Miss [redacted] Domestic Operations Division, Passport Office, advised on June 18, 1964, that there was no record of the Subject having applied for validation of passport for travel to Cuba.

On July 20, 1964, Detective [redacted] Special Investigations, Detroit Police Department, advised that General Gordon Baker, Jr., had been arrested October 15, 1963, for disturbance in a public place which was when Baker, along with five other persons, was arrested in the City of Detroit, for picketing and booing the Olympic torch ceremonies there. [redacted] said that on May 1, 1964, a mistrial had been declared in Recorder's Court, Detroit, by Judge Elvin L. Davenport. [redacted] stated that the Prosecutor's Office has not determined what further action is to be taken concerning Baker and the others and that he is still on \$300.00 personal bond.

On July 20, 1964, by suitable pretext, a woman, who identified herself as Mrs. [redacted] General Baker, Jr., advised that [redacted] may presently be out of the country in Cuba. She stated that she has no factual information on which to base this, but that she has heard he is there. She added that she did not know he was going, did not know when he was returning and that on his return he will probably continue to live at [redacted]
[redacted] Detroit.

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AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-131055)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (105-10405) (P)

(B)
GENERAL GORDON LAMM, JR.
IS - CTC
(OOI, Detroit)

To Bureau letter, dated 6/22/64, captioned "CCRC", and Detroit report, dated 7/24/64, captioned "CCRC".

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of LHM captioned "GENERAL GORDON LAMM, JR.". Two copies of instant LHM have been furnished New York and WFO for information.

Course utilized in this [redacted]
Registrar, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, to
CA JAMES R. MC GOWAN, who also utilized pretext of news
representative desirous of obtaining information concerning
the WFO travelers.

WFO, Passport Office, furnished list of names to SA RICHARD H.
MURKIN who also reviewed file of LHM.

- * - Bureau (Enc. 3) (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-420760) (CCRC)
- 2 - New York [redacted] (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-420801) (CCRC)
- 2 - WFO [redacted] (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED)
(2 - [redacted]) (CCRC)
- 2 - Detroit
(1 - [redacted]) (CCRC)

JMH:jd
(10)

104-131055
178/24

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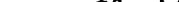
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File _____ Date _____
Last Serial _____

Pending Closed Date Charged
Serial No. Description of Serial

Serial No. **Description of Serial** **Date Charged**

17   

IV Grilled Blue cheese
onion

Description of Serial

Date
Charged

Employee

RECHARGE Date _____

To _____ From _____

Date charged

Employees

Employee

Location

Location



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York, New York
July 27, 1964

Re: Student Committee For Travel to Cuba

On July 14, 1964, Mr. [redacted] Supervisor, Pan American Airlines (PAA) 30 North 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that the manifest for American Airlines Flight Number 116, from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to Paris, France, on June 10, 1964, reflected, in addition to other passengers, a party of 18 persons booked as the [redacted] party." Coding on the manifest, as interpreted by Mr. [redacted] reflected this group was booked in New York City on 5/21/64 and was booked as economy class to Paris. The coding further reflected the party was arriving at Philadelphia via TWA flight 180 from Chicago, which flight was to arrive 6/10/64 and make connections with the Pan American flight. The manifest reflected the following names, all of which were part of the [redacted] Party and all which contain no further identifying information other than set out below:

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[redacted]

[redacted]

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Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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FILED

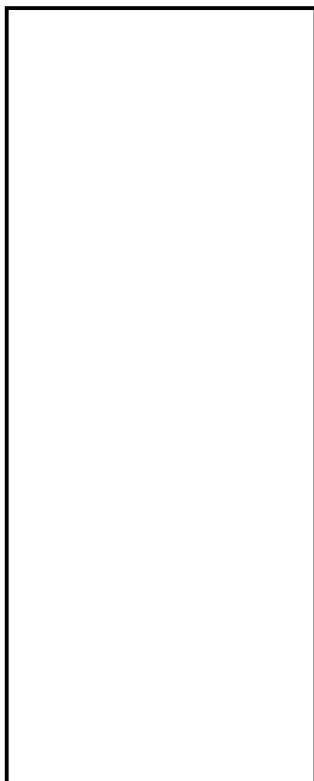
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Student Committee For Travel to Cuba



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Mr. [redacted] telephonically contacted the New York tour booking office of Pan-American Airlines and ascertained that the above-described group was booked directly at the Pan American Airlines Reservations counter in New York by one [redacted] who made all the arrangements and who furnished no address. [redacted] advised Pan American at New York that he could be reached through New York telephone number [redacted] which Pan American ascertained was listed to one [redacted]. Repeated calls by Pan American to that number failed to locate [redacted] however, the answering party on each occasion advised that they would get the message to [redacted]

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Pan American further advised that they were on the verge of cancelling the [redacted] Party for non-payment of the amount due for tickets when [redacted] personally appeared at the Pan American booking office and paid for the persons named.

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Student Committee For Travel to Cuba

The New York Office of Pan American further advised [redacted] had originally booked passage for 25 persons, including himself, and stated that he was "booking some of his friends from Chicago to Paris." When he appeared to make payment for the tickets, he deleted himself and reduced the number from 25 to 18 travelers.

Mr. [redacted] called the Pan American Airlines office at Philadelphia International Airport and verified all of the above 18 persons, identified as part of the [redacted] Party, did depart Philadelphia for Paris on Pan American flight 116 on June 10, 1964.

On July 14, 1964, Mr. [redacted] United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Philadelphia (identified above), advised that the INS forms pertaining to American citizens departing from Philadelphia to foreign countries are put on microfilm and the originals are then destroyed. He advised the microfilm is sent to New York for processing and is then delivered to the INS Microfilm Center in New York City. Upon checking INS records of the Travel Control Section, Mr. [redacted] advised that the roll of microfilm containing the identifying information on persons aboard Pan American flight 116 destined to Paris and departing Philadelphia on June 10, 1964 was mailed to New York on June 24, 1964.

On July 22, 1964, at the headquarters of INS, 20 West Broadway, New York City, microfilm of INS Form I-94 which lists names of all passengers who departed Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on June 10, 1964, was reviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The names on the I-94 Forms were checked against the names of individuals who traveled from Paris to Prague, Czechoslovakia on Czech Flight 508 on June 11, 1964. The I-94 Forms were also checked against the names of the persons booked aboard Pan American Flight 116 on June 10, 1964 as the [redacted] Party," mentioned above.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Committee For Travel to Cuba

INS Records show that on June 10, 1964, the following individuals, among others, departed Philadelphia, Pennsylvania bound for Paris, France on Pan American Flight 116:

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Street
Janesville, Wisconsin

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]
(address illegible)
Detroit, Michigan

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[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED] illegible)
[REDACTED] Street
New York, New York

Baker, General G.
Passport Number D 612729
Address illegible
Detroit, Michigan

[REDACTED]
Passport Number illegible
[REDACTED] Street
Brooklyn, New York

[REDACTED]
Passport Number illegible
[REDACTED] Street
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Detroit, Michigan

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Student Committee For Travel to Cuba

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (?)
Detroit, Michigan

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Iowa City

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Street
New York City, New York

Name illegible (possibly
Passport Number [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Detroit, Michigan.

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Detroit, Michigan

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Student Committee For Travel to Cuba

On June 30, 1964, a confidential source advised that at a press conference held at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City, on that date, under the auspices of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC), it was announced that the following five individuals were departing New York City on that date en route to Havana, Cuba to join other students presently in Cuba:



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A characterization of the SCTC appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

The review of microfilm of INS Form I-94 on July 22, 1964, reflected that the following individuals, among others, departed John F. Kennedy International Airport aboard Pan American Flight 102 on June 30, 1964 bound for London, England:

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Street

Boston 15, Massachusetts

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Street

New York, New York

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Drive

San Diego 17, California

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Committee For Travel to Cuba

INS records also reflected that the following individuals, among others, departed John F. Kennedy International Airport aboard British Overseas Airways Company (BOAC) Flight 500/754 on June 30, 1964 bound for London, England:

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
New York, New York

[REDACTED]
Passport Number [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
New York 9, New York

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where [redacted] He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States.

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[redacted] stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten. Column Three. reported the

[redacted] or the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

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A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of [redacted] The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

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A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Lehinst Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA (CONT'D)

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

"The Columbia Owl", March 11, 1964 issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer". This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the ~~Progressive Labor~~ Club of Columbia University. At this assembly [redacted] Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. Miss [redacted] stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was, therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

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A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

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FBI

Date: 7/27/64

Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439769)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-150205)
SUBJECT: STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA
IS - C
(OO:NY)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information concerning travel of certain individuals who went to Cuba under auspices of captioned group.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - Boston (100-) (RM)
1 - Chicago (100-) (RM)
⑥ - Detroit (RM) (RM)
{ 1 - 100- (GENERAL G. BAKER)
{ 1 - 100- (RM)
1 - Milwaukee (100-) (RM)
1 - Omaha (100-) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (100-) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (RM)
1 - San Diego (100-) (RM)
1 - [REDACTED] (44) (RM)
1 - NY 100-153361 (44) (RM)
1 - NY 100-153368 (44) (RM)
1 - NY 100-153431 (44) (RM)
1 - NY 100-144460 (44) (RM)
1 - NY-100-153367 (44) (RM)

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ALB:rea
(24)

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

McClain Jr.

NY 100-150205

INS records were reviewed by SA [redacted] on
7/22/64.

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[redacted]
[redacted]
The source mentioned is [redacted]

The enclosed LHM is classified "Confidential" as disclosure of sources mentioned in the appendix would impair their future effectiveness and be detrimental to the national defense interests of the country.

NY 100-150205

(COPIES CONTINUED)

3- Houston (100-) (RM)

{1- 100- } [REDACTED]
{1- 100- }

6- Los Angeles (100-) (RM)

{1- 100- } [REDACTED]
{1- 100- }
{1- 100- }
{1- 100- }
{1- 100- }
{1- 100- }

2- Louisville (100-) (RM)

{1- 100- } [REDACTED]
{1- 100- }

2- Milwaukee (100-) (RM)

{1- 100- } [REDACTED]

3- Newark (100-) (RM)

{1- 100- } [REDACTED]
{1- 100- }

2- Omaha (100-) (RM)

{1- 100- } [REDACTED]

4- Philadelphia (100-) (RM)

{1- 100- } [REDACTED]
{1- 100- }
{1- 100- }

5- Portland [REDACTED] (RM)

{1- 100- } [REDACTED]
{1- 100- }
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{1- 100- }

2- [REDACTED] (RM)

4 - San Diego (100-) (RM)

{1- 100- } [REDACTED] (1- 100-) [REDACTED]

13-San Francisco (100-51569) (RM)

{1- 100- } [REDACTED]
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NY 100-150205

COPIES CONTINUED

.4- San Juan [REDACTED] (RM)

{1- 100-
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33 - New York

{1- [REDACTED]
{1- 100-138425;
{1- 100-153359
{1- 100-153361

{1- [REDACTED]
{1- 100-153355)
1- 100-134063
{1- 100-153589
{1- 100-153431
{1- 100-153148

{1- [REDACTED]
{1- 100-153365)
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{1- [REDACTED]
{1- 100-144460)
{1- 153202) [REDACTED]
{1- 100-153368)
{1- 100-153367
{1- 100-146808)
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{1- 100-153552
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{1- [REDACTED]
{1- 100-151543
{1- 100-153356)

(1- Supervisor 44)

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Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies, and for listed offices an appropriate number of copies, of a letterhead memorandum concerning the return of the 84 students from Cuba on 8/14/64.

[redacted] It is noted that no I-94 INS form was located for [redacted] however, she was listed on the passenger list of PAA 119 from Paris to NYC on 8/14/64.

The source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

The original INS I-94 forms are in custody of INS, however, Xerox copies have been made and are being retained in the exhibit section of 100-150205.

In view of the fact that [redacted] is only five years old, no dissemination is being made to a separate case file and his name is being indexed.

The LHM is being classified "Confidential" in view of the sources utilized in the appendices. These sources are sources of continuing value and it is believed that the disclosure of information furnished by them could result in their identification and thereby have an adverse effect upon the defense interests of the country.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
August 20, 1964

Bufile 100-439769
NY file 100-150205

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Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

On August 12, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) stated on August 12, 1964, that the 84 students, who had gone to Cuba, would be returning on Friday evening, August 14, 1964, at J.F. Kennedy International Airport (KIA), New York, New York.

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A characterization of the SCTC is attached hereto.

On Friday evening, August 14, 1964, at 7:10 p.m. Special Agent [redacted] observed Pan American Airlines (PAA) Flight #119, from Paris land at Gate #29, KIA, and a group of approximately 25 students disembark following an unknown male who held aloft a likeness of Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

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A group of persons, numbering approximately 50 cheered the arrival of the above group and held placards reading "Welcome home American students from Cuba", "Tell us the truth about Cuba", "Bomb the Ban", and "Fidel Castro - Year - Yeah - yeah". Special Agent [redacted] observed [redacted] in this group.

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[redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) advised that the group of students who arrived aboard PAA Flight #119 refused to move through the United States Public Health checkpoint upon reaching it.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~SEARCHED~~

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~~SERIALIZED~~

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~~INDEXED~~

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~~FILED~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

At 8:30 p.m., Special Agent [redacted] observed Air France (AF) Flight #017 from Paris land at Gate #30 at KIA and a group of approximately 60 students disembark following an unknown female who held aloft a likeness of Fidel Castro.

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[redacted] above, advised that when the group of students from the AF flight reached the United States Public Health Service checkpoint that both groups then began moving through the checkpoint. [redacted]

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[redacted] asked [redacted] whether INS officials intended to stamp "Revoked" on the passports of the group.

[redacted] advised [redacted] that they would be processed like all returning citizens and that he should start through an INS checkpoint to find out the procedure for himself. Subsequently, the group of students, led by [redacted] filed through the INS checkpoints.

Mc [redacted] advised that each of the students would be handed a letter from the United States Department of State advising them that their passports had been "tentatively withdrawn". When [redacted] received his letter, he accepted and read it and advised others in the group to do the same.

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Special Agent [redacted] then observed the group file through the INS and United States Customs checkpoints without incident.

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[redacted] Special Agents John W. Robinson and [redacted] reviewed the INS forms (I-94) completed by the students and ascertained the following:

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Name	Passport #	Visit Cuba?	Flight Number
1. [redacted]		Yes	AF 017
2. [redacted]		Yes	AF 017
3. [redacted]		Yes	AF 017
4. [redacted]		Yes	PAA 119

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Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

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	<u>Name</u>	<u>Passport #</u>	<u>Visit Cuba?</u>	<u>Flight Number</u>
5.	General B. Baker, Jr.	D612729	Yes	AF 017
6.			Yes	PAA 119
7.			Yes	AF 017
8.			Yes	AF 017
9.			Yes	AF 017
10.			Yes	PAA 119
11.			Yes	PAA 119
12.			Yes	AF 017
13.			Yes	PAA 119
14.			Yes	PAA 119
15.			Yes	PAA 119
16.			Yes	AF 017
17.			No	AF 017
18.			Yes	PAA 119
19.			Yes	AF 017
20.			Yes	AF 017
21.			Yes	PAA 119
22.			Yes	AF 017
23.			Yes	AF 017
24.			Yes	AF 017
25.			Yes	AF 017
26.			Yes	AF 017

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Passport Number</u>	<u>Visit Cuba?</u>	<u>Flight Number</u>
27.			Yes	PAA 119
28.			Yes	AF 017
29.			Yes	AF 017
30.			Yes	AF 017
31.			Yes	AF 017
32.			Yes	PAA 119
33.			Yes	AF 017
34.			Yes	AF 017
35.			Yes	AF 017
36.			Yes	PAA 119
37.			Yes	AF 017
38.			Yes	AF 017
39.			Yes	AF 017
40.			Yes	AF 017
41.			Yes	PAA 119
42.			Yes	AF 017
43.			Yes	AF 017
44.			Yes	AF 017
45.			Yes	AF 017
46.			Yes	AF 017
47.		No Number	Yes	AF 017
48.			Yes	PAA 119
49.			Yes	AF 017
50.			Yes	PAA 119
51.			Yes	PAA 119
52.			Yes	AF 017
53.			Yes	AF 017
54.			Yes	AF 017
55.			Yes	PAA 119
56.	Born			
		Arlington, California		
57.			Yes	AF 017
58.			Yes	AF 017
59.			Yes	AF 017
60.			Yes	PAA 119

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Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Passport Number</u>	<u>Visit Cuba?</u>	<u>Flight Number</u>
61.			Yes	AF 017
62.			Yes	AF 017
63.			Yes	PAA 119
64.			Yes	AF 017
65.			Yes	AF 017
66.			Yes	AF 017
67.			Yes	AF 017
68.			Yes	AF 017
69.			Yes	AF 017
70.			Yes	AF 017
71.			Yes	AF 017
72.			Yes	AF 017
73.			Yes	AF 017
74.			Yes	AF 017
75.			Yes	AF 017
76.			Yes	AF 017
77.			Yes	PAA 119
78.			Yes	PAA 119
79.			Yes	PAA 119
80..			Yes	AF 017
81.			Yes	AF 017
82.			Yes	AF 017
83.			Yes	PAA 119
84.			Yes	PAA 119

On August 14, 1964, [redacted] House Committee
on Un-American Activities (HCUA) [redacted] advised
Deputy United States Marshalls served subpoenas from the
HCUA on [redacted] and
[redacted] to appear before the Committee in Washington,
D.C., on September 3, 1964.

At 9:30 p.m. a press conference commenced in the
press room at KIA and the following observations were made
by SA [redacted] who attended the conference.

Numerous representatives of the newspapers,
television and radio media were present.

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Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] acted as [redacted] and described himself as a member of the Executive Committee of the SCTC. He introduced [redacted] describing him as the [redacted] for the 84 individuals who travelled to Cuba.

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[redacted] stated he resided at [redacted] Street, New York City, and was employed as [redacted] for the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in New York City.

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He handed out copies of two statements, the text of which follows:

"STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN AND PUERTO RICAN DELEGATION OF STUDENTS AND WORKING YOUTH UPON THEIR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FROM CUBA

"We American and Puerto Rican students and working youth would like to make the following observations upon our return to the United States from Cuba.

"Before we departed, we were assured by the U.S. Government and its Press that, in the words of Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, 'Cuba under Communism is providing a spectacle of economic failure for all to see.' If the U.S. Government had its way, this 'spectacle' would only be visible from the 'safe' distance of Miami! But we defied the U.S. Government's travel-ban and, risking fines and imprisonment, spent two months in Cuba as the guests of the Cuban Federation of University Students in order to see for ourselves the reality of the Cuban Revolution.

"We were told people were starving in Cuba. This is a lie! Cuba has rationing, but everyone receives a more-than-adequate diet. Other Latin American countries have no rationing, but they do have millions of starving citizens.

"We heard that Cuba's housing under socialism was deteriorating into slums. This is a lie! The Revolutionary

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Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

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"Government has constructed more modern, low-cost workers' housing than was constructed in the previous quarter century. The new dwellings, comparable to middle income housing in the U.S., rent to workers for only 10 per cent of their income. By October of this year, some 60 per cent of all housing in Cuba will be owned by the occupants themselves.

"Finally, we were informed that the Revolutionary Government's 'standards of conduct and its tyrannical practices condemn the Cuban people to misery and fear.' This is the greatest lie of all! Unemployment has been eliminated. Education is free and open to all up to and including the university level. Medical care is provided for all at a nominal cost by the Revolutionary Government. Housing and furnishings are free to the two-thirds of all Cuban farm workers employed on state farms. Real income for both rural and urban workers is higher than ever before. The former playgrounds of the rich are now the property of the people: hotels, beaches, resorts, country clubs, etc. In the sixth year of the Revolution, industrial production is up 8 per cent over this time last year; Cuba has already begun to manufacture refrigerators, gas ranges, and other consumer items. Racial discrimination is illegal in Cuba and is punished severely when it appears. From our talks with thousands of Cubans throughout the island, we are absolutely convinced that the overwhelming majority of the Cuban people enthusiastically support the Revolutionary Government of Socialist Cuba!

"These are some of the lies and some of the truths about Cuba. If the U.S. Government and its Press have lied to the American people about Cuba, it is only in order to pursue its policy of hostility towards the Cuban Revolution unhindered by domestic opposition. The economic blockade is designed to make the Cuban people so miserable that they will overthrow the Revolutionary Government. The piratical raids -- staged in most cases with the direct or indirect assistance of the U.S. Government -- are designed to terrorize the Cuban people and thus arouse discontent with the Revolutionary Government. The U.S. provocations against Cuba, such as the murder of a Cuban youth by a U.S. Marine

Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

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"while we were in Oriente Province, are designed to provoke armed retaliation from the Cuban Government and the Cuban people -- thus providing a pretext for a full-scale U.S. invasion of the Cuban Republic. And the ban on travel to Cuba completes the scheme to insure that the American people learn nothing about the Government and people against whom the U.S. Government is waging an undeclared war!

"The U.S. Government and its Press say that their enemy is not the Cuban people. But it is the people who suffer the consequences of U.S. policies. When the U.S. Government refused to allow the emergency shipment of drugs and medical supplies to Cuba following the disastrous hurricane, this measure did no damage to the Revolutionary Government -- in fact, it verified what the Cuban Government had been saying about the U.S. Government all along. This measure could only serve to further endanger the lives of Cuba's disaster victims.

"No, the real enemy of the U.S. Government and its Press is both the Cuban people and the Revolutionary Government they brought to power through six years of bloody struggle against Batista's tyranny. The very existence of a socialist country and a whole people who believe in the struggle for workers' power pose a serious threat to the capitalist countries in this hemisphere, especially the United States. If Americans were allowed to travel freely to Cuba, serious questions would arise in their minds.

"Why is it that the richest country in the world cannot provide an adequate diet for the children of New York City when a tiny, under-developed country surrounded by an economic blockade provides milk, meat, and vegetables for every child on the island?! Why is it that the richest country in the world cannot seem to build enough decent housing for the great majority of workers and farmers when a country whose economy is supposedly 'crippled' by the

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Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

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"state ownership of all productive facilities is able to make a serious effort in this direction?! Why is it that the richest country in the world cannot build enough schools or educate enough teachers while a small country like Cuba has eliminated illiteracy and has more than a third of her citizens in one sort of school or another?! Why is it that the richest country in the world has more than five million unemployed while Cuba, that once suffered a chronic unemployment rate of 25 per cent, has been able to eliminate unemployment?! Why is it that the 'freest' country in the world shoots down Black People in the streets of cities North and South while under the so-called tyranny of communism, racial discrimination has been virtually eliminated?! Finally, why is it that the most 'peace-loving' country in the world is constantly involved in wars thousands of miles from its territory while the so-called 'red aggressors' in Cuba are content to live in peace if only they can be left alone?!"

"We traveled to socialist Cuba to see the truth. We will tell the truth about Cuba's Socialist Revolution in spite of any obstacles placed in our way by the U.S. Government and its Press. Yet we cannot help but feel that the real reason the U.S. Government tries to stop Americans from seeing socialist Cuba is to keep the American people from really learning about their own country!"

Statement

"Last year the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) subpoenaed certain members of the group which visited Cuba. With one exception, all those subpoenaed were members of the Progressive Labor Movement. We fully expect a similar performance on the part of the government this year. We realize that the government has, and will continue to use the old red-baiting and name-calling tactics to split the group and attack us individually. We have no intention of allowing this to happen.

"We the undersigned, for all our political differences, are united on the following issues:

"1. That the U.S. government has no right to prohibit or interfere in any way with the travel of U.S. citizens to Cuba.

"2. That the efforts of the U.S. government to destroy the Cuban revolution must cease.

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"We fully realize that the government and the press will attempt to present our trip to the American people as 'communist dominated.' They will say that those of us who are not communists are 'dupes.' We hereby state that we who are not communists are not afraid to stand with communists in proclaiming what we believe, and we intend to do so in a united fashion.

"We challenge the government to hear all of us. We demand that if any of our number are subpoenaed by any government agency, that we all be subpoenaed. We do not intend to allow the government to say that the only people who oppose their policy on Cuba are communists. The opposition to the U.S. government's policy on Cuba is widespread, because such a policy is wrong. That is why the government is afraid to tell the truth to the northamerican people, and that is why it is afraid of those who have visited the island to determine the truth for ourselves.

"C. E. Hargreaves	Tania Moorse	Jeffrey Goldstein
Pieter R. Clark	Scott Wilson	Ernest Allen
William Sumner	Willard Chastain	Charles Johnson
Sarah Fulton	Charles Berrard	Dan Chval
Luke Tripp	Elizabeth Geismer	Charles Simmons
Ralph W. Spinney	Anthony Murad	Judith Warden
Manuel Colon	Luis Miguel Valdez	Francie Mac Leon
E. Parilla Torres	Arlene Cohen	Edward Lemansky
Marcia Stehr	Steve Seltzer	Robert J. Abts
Edward Clark	Gerald Long	Catherine M. Goldfrank
Ira Perelson	Alan F. Lowe	Roberto Rubalcava
Pete Lenz	Mary M. Maher	Robert K. Machover
Ruth Lenz	Anne G. Kramer	Paul Jasper
J.R. Wilson	Virginia Weinberg	Albert Spanfelner
Robert Collier	Suze Rotolo	Joel Agee
General Baker Jr.	Sharon L. Krebs	Mary Kerr
Stacey Seigle	A. Krebs	Charlotte Spanfelner
Carolyn Mc Fadden	Larry Seigle	Jerry Weinberg

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Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

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"Ron Bedford	Eric Schutz	Carole Pina
Max Beagarie	Stefan Uhse	H.Q. Foreman
Hubert Faulkner	Edward J. Rosenfeld	Jose Carlos Colon
Avra Matsoukas	John Kerr	Shirley Stoute
F.d'Phrepaulezz	Yvonne Bond	Morton Slater
Donald S. Yost	Judith Chessman	Vincent Lynch
Nanci Yost	Steven Newman	Martine L. Alligire
William M. Sacks	Richard Epstein	Frances Sears
Karen Sacks	Jerry Rubin	Robert Mates
Jeff Lustig	Jane Wittman"	

A characterization of the
PLM is attached hereto.

[redacted] then made reference to the letter all the students had received from the United States Department of State (USDS). He stated that the Government has no right to restrict travel and then tore the letter into small pieces and threw it on the floor.

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At this point, approximately 30 of the students who were in the room took out their letters and tore them up.

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[redacted] introduced the next speaker as [redacted]
[redacted] Negro members of the trip.

The speaker identified himself as [redacted]
from Los Angeles, California, [redacted] Negro members who desire to be known as the "Black Liberation Front". He stated that there was no racial discrimination in Cuba.

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At this point [redacted] interrupted to announce that [redacted] had been subpoenaed by the HCUA. He stated that it was a pity that the "scum" did not learn from the hearings held a year ago that they were wasting their time. He also said that there "will be bloody heads

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Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

this year but the heads that are bloody will not be ours".
He stated we "will not be passive this year." [redacted]
then introduced the next speaker as [redacted]

[redacted] The next speaker identified himself as [redacted]
[redacted] a student at San Jose College residing
at [redacted] Street, San Jose, California. He
stated that those persons of Mexican descent residing in
the Southwestern United States were greatly discriminated
against in America but not in Cuba.

[redacted] next introduced [redacted] as a girl who
had just been subpoenaed by the HCUA. In response to
questions from the press, [redacted] admitted membership in
the PLM and stated "I am proud to say that I am a
communist".

[redacted] stated the expenses for the trip
were paid for by the Cuban Federation of University Students.
He also stated to the press "I proudly proclaim I am a
communist".

While concluding the conference [redacted] stated that
the SCTC hoped in the future to send student groups to all
countries wherein travel is prohibited. Namely, Albania,
North Viet Nam and China.

The conference was concluded at 10:25 p.m.

All sources mentioned in the Appendix
hereto have furnished reliable information
in the past.

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Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where [redacted] acted as [redacted]. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States.

[redacted] stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of [redacted]

The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is

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Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

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Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

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APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Committee for Travel
to Cuba

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA (CONT'D)

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

"The Columbia Owl", March 11, 1964 issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer." This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly VICKI ORTIZ, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964; Miss ORTIZ stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was, therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC DETROIT [redacted]

DATE: Sept 29, 1964

FROM : SA [redacted]

CI SI
 RI PCI
 PSI

SUBJECT: [redacted]

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b7D

Dates of Contact Sept 29, 1964

Titles and File #s on which contacted MERK
GOAL157-565
100-31601

157-335

150-4839

157-698

157-766

157-695

Purpose and results of contact

GENERAL BAKER

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT /S7-768

NEGATIVE
 POSITIVE

157-727

157-596

Informant advised on 9/29/64 that there was a meeting of GOAL on the night of 9/28/64. The meeting was held in the headquarters of GOAL. There were about 30 people present, among those present were:



General Baker



The meeting started as a political meeting, with all of the GOAL candidates who are running on the Freedom Now Party present. These were [redacted] He was in [redacted]

<input type="checkbox"/> Informant certified that he has furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.	Rating same	Coverage same
--	-------------	---------------

Personal Data

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b7Eb6
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b7Cb3
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charge and was the [redacted]. After the political part of the meeting, [redacted] stated they are having trouble with Mayor Cavanaugh, that he is refusing to meet with them to discuss their problems. Stated that [redacted] and Cavanaugh are in this together. Stated he wanted pickets from GOAL to be in front of the City-County building this Sunday to Picket.

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Stated that a lot of white people are behind the Freedom Now Party and that it is getting bigger all of the time.

At the conclusion of the meeting stated that there was going to be trouble in Detroit. That the trouble would be at the White Castle located on Woodward and Henry. That there were a lot of young Negro Boys and young men who were being troubled by the police. That he wants the Medgar Evers Rifle Club to go down there this Friday or Saturday evening and wait until the Police and Kids start trouble and then to get out of their cars and start real trouble with Base Ball Bats. That this is what the people in Detroit need.

[redacted] stated that he would be glad to go, but he thought they should take their rifles. [redacted] was apposed to the taking of rifles, and thought that base ball bats would be sufficient.

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[redacted] were very enthusiastic about this. [redacted] will contact all members of the Rifle Club and will tell them when they will go down to this location.

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The plan again is to wait for trouble to develop and then to jump out of the cars and help the kids with the base ball bats.

[redacted] gave the members an account of the rifle club and asked some of the young ladies to join. Stated that if the young ladies join then they can get more men to join.

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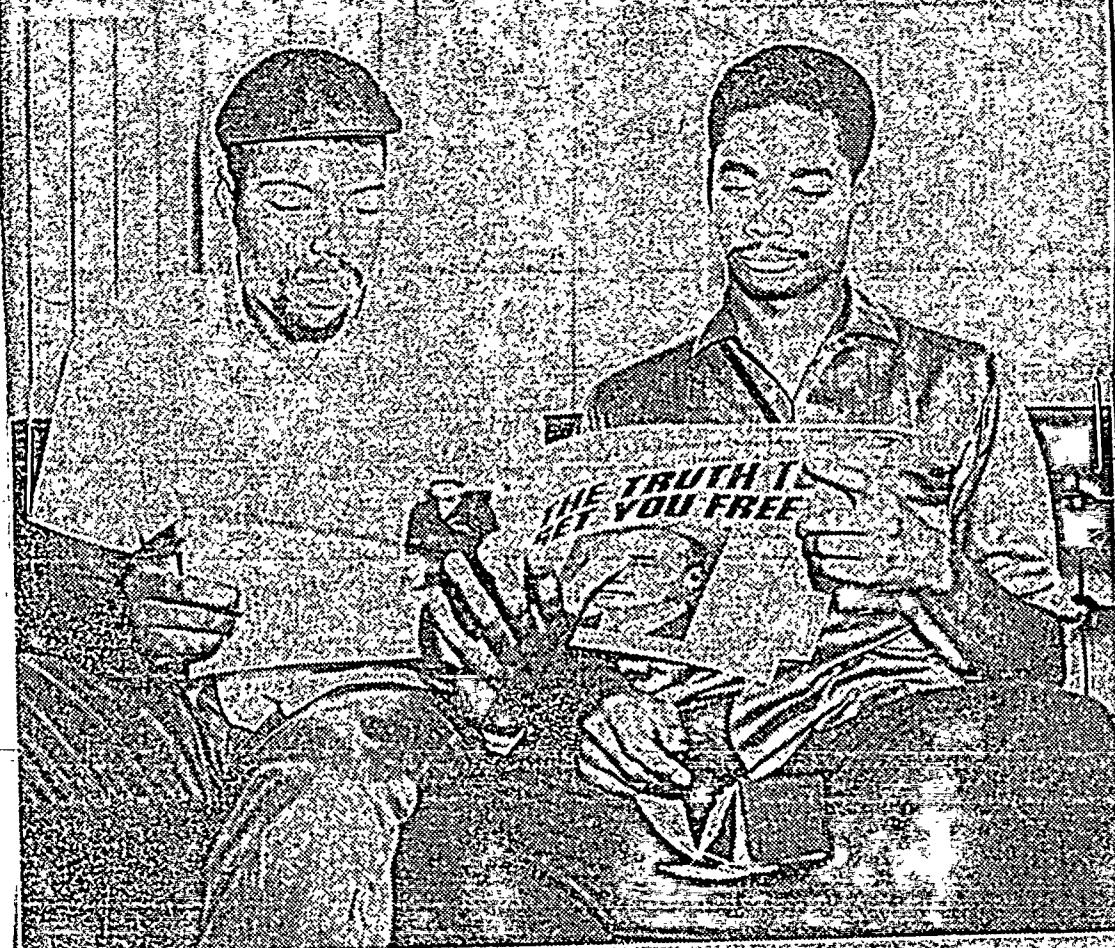
[redacted] has a 1956 Lincoln Premier. Green and White with banged up fenders front and back.

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[redacted] has a 1960 Brown Buick Convertable, and a 1955 Plymouth station wagon.

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Other People's Opinions



CHANGING OPINIONS of young Negro students towards the liberation struggle is reflected by these youngsters just back from a tour of Cuba, despite State Department's displeasure. Declaring that black youth must become acquainted with Africans, South

Americans and Asians, General Baker, Jr. (left) and Charles Simmons backed their opinions by their bold trip. Back in America, they plan to complete studies at Wayne State University in Michigan.

cc in

[redacted] The Worker
The Daily Worker
[redacted]
Romanul American
Pittsburgh Courier
Michigan Chronicle
Detroit Free Press
Detroit News
Detroit Times
Michigan Daily
[redacted]

SPEAKS

Date 9-25-64 Edition -

Page 17 Column 1-2-3

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SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED 3
1964
FBI—DETROIT
McCance [Signature]

F B I

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-397)
 SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
 RACIAL MATTERS

Remytel to Bureau 9/17/64 and myairtel to Bureau 9/17/64, on case entitled "POTENTIAL RACE RIOT, RIVERVIEW PARK, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 9/7/64, RM."

Enclosed for Bureau are eight copies of letterhead memorandum on Revolutionary Action Movement, for Detroit three copies, and for each office indicated two copies.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)(RM)
- 2 - Boston (Encls. 2)(RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (Encls. 2)(RM)
- ~~3~~ - Detroit (Encls. 3)(RM)
- 2 - Knoxville (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Springfield (Encls. 2)(RM)
- 2 - St. Louis (Encls. 2)(RM)
- 2 - Washington Field (Encls. 2)(RM)
- 8 - Chicago

(1 - 100-41304)

(1 - 157-350) (POSSIBLE RACIAL DISTURBANCE URBAN AREAS)

(1 - 157-366) (YOUTH GANGS CHICAGO AREA)

(1 - 157-375) (RACIAL RIOTS)

(1 - 157-383) (POTENTIAL RACE RIOT, RIVERVIEW PARK,
CHICAGO, 9/7/64)

(1 - 157-396) ("BLACK NATIONALISTS" GRO

(1 - 157-) (HORACE MC DOUGAL)

MJW:sck
(28)GENERAL
BAKER

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 21 1964	
FBI - DETROIT	

Approved: _____

Sent: _____

M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Am Conce [Signature]

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CG 157-397

The attached LHM is classified Confidential to avoid compromising these sources and the possibility of their obtaining RAM membership.

The location of the source furnishing information re RAM is set [redacted] to further protect the identities of sources. No dissemination of the information set forth herein re RAM has been made to either the Chicago Police Department or military authorities, as the information remains unverified and the reliability of the sources has not been established.

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For information of offices receiving this communication, investigation is being conducted by the Chicago Division in connection with case entitled, "POTENTIAL RACE RIOT, RIVERVIEW PARK, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 9/7/64, RM," and other alleged possible racial riots in the Chicago area. In this regard, two individuals were interviewed on a confidential basis (at their request) on 9/17/64. (In view of this request, their identities must be protected.)

Sources, identified later in this airtel, both residents of Chicago, advised that they have been active in the past in a small civil rights group called the "Emancipators" on the west side of Chicago and are presently associated with ACT. Because of their associations, they have been sought out during the last few months by a group of individuals representing the African American Youth Council (AAYC) and have attended several of their meetings. The AAYC is an affiliate of the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) and draws some of its membership from the AAHA. During a meeting approximately two weeks past, they determined the AAYC is in fact a "front group" for an organization called the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). RAM is described as highly militant and secretive, following the Chinese oriented Marxist-Leninist line and believes in replacing capitalistic system with socialism through a new order. The group has a collective leadership with individuals from Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit participating. RAM has no current plans for direct action and is interested in maintaining racial tranquility until after presidential elections, November, 1964. Sources advised they are not [redacted]

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CG 157-397

Sources advised that the representatives of RAM are as follows:

[redacted] (ph),
Boston, Massachusetts, who claims
to be a Castroite and is known
as [redacted]

[redacted] (ph),
reportedly a teacher from
Cleveland, Ohio;

[redacted]
reportedly from Detroit, Michigan,
and claims to represent the
"Africans For Freedom" or UHURA
in Detroit.

In connection with [redacted] it is alleged he carries a carbine rifle with him.

Locally in Chicago, the following are alleged to be connected with this group:

[redacted]
a teacher at Wendell Phillips High School;

[redacted]
a member of the Chicago Youth Commission [redacted]

[redacted]
of the Chicago Youth Centers.

Source advised that a [redacted]
formerly of St. Louis, Missouri, is now in Chicago, and may also be associated with RAM.

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CG 157-397

Sources further advised that they heard RAM now has two members in Los Angeles, California, acting as field workers in this regard.

Sources advised that two members of the group that recently visited Cuba by the name of General BAKER and [redacted] have returned and are believed to be in Chicago, and in some way affiliated with RAM.

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Sources state that the AAYC, which will be controlled by RAM, plans to have a huge meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, on Halloween week end (probably 10/31/64) wherein they intend to bring youthful prospective members to Knoxville, from large northern cities by bus, car, etc., for the meeting. The exact reason for the meeting is unknown other than the insiders who allegedly are the RAM representatives will feel out these prospective members allegedly to join RAM.

Sources state they believe the followers of RAM either follow or believe in the writings of one [redacted] b6 who is a fugitive from justice and believed to be in Cuba. It is believed this [redacted] b7C visited Red China.

It is noted sources referred to [redacted] as [redacted] and stated they did not know the significance of this other than as a security measure. In connection with this referral to [redacted], it is noted that in the investigation conducted on the potential race riot at Riverview Park, a source outside the Bureau of unknown reliability was allegedly contacted by [redacted] identified as [redacted], otherwise unidentified. [redacted]

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[redacted] It is noted this source [redacted] which is [redacted], Chicago. It is also noted that this source, which was to participate in the riot, was given a contact phone number which was listed to [redacted] in Chicago.

Following are descriptions of above confidential sources:

CG 157-397

Number 1

Name	[Redacted]
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
DOB	[Redacted]
POB	Chicago, Illinois
Height	6'3"
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Peculiarities	Small mustache
Complexion	Brown
Address	[Redacted]
Telephone	Chicago, Illinois
Education	[Redacted]
Admitted Arrests	Washington, D.C.
Former Occupations	[Redacted]
Marital Status	U.S. Post Office, Chicago and Washington, D.C.
Social Security #	(temporary, 1957 through 1959) Married

Number 2

Name	[Redacted]
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
DOB	[Redacted]
POB	Chicago, Illinois
Height	6'2"
Weight	170 pounds

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b7D

CG 157-397

Hair	Black	
Eyes	Brown	
Complexion	Dark	
Peculiarities	Black mustache, [redacted] bushy hair.	b6 b7C b7D
Residence	[redacted] Chicago, Illinois	
Telephone	[redacted]	
Admitted Arrests	[redacted]	
Employment	Unemployed	
Past Employment	[redacted] Chicago, Illinois.	

Both men stated they intend to continue their association with ACT, AAYC and RAM and are willing to furnish information to the Bureau on a confidential basis. Background being developed on these individuals to determine their reliability as well as to determine if such an organization exists.

LEADS

BOSTON, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES AND ST. LOUIS.

Check indices on various individuals listed in this airtel.

KNOXVILLE

This being furnished to Knoxville for their information in view of impending alleged meeting, Halloween week end, Knoxville, by the AAYC.

SPRINGFIELD

Check indices and do credit and criminal on [redacted] at Champaign, Illinois. [redacted] stated he attended [redacted] [redacted] for a short period of time, approximately 1958. Springfield verify and furnish all pertinent data from records at University of Illinois.

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CG 157-397

WASHINGTON FIELD

Check indices and do credit and criminal on [redacted]

[redacted] WFO verify and furnish all pertinent information from records at [redacted]

Request all offices expedite and cover leads by 9/25/64.

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9/24/64

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-703) (P)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, 8/18/64.

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Referenced airtel on page four, paragraph two, contained information to the effect that two members of the group who recently visited Cuba, by the names of GENERAL BAKER and [redacted] have returned and are believed to be in Chicago, Ill., and in no way connected with RAM.

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The aforementioned individuals appear to be identical with [redacted]

[redacted] and GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR. [redacted]
[redacted] both of whom are currently under investigation by the Detroit Office as a result of their travel to Cuba during the summer of 1964.

Both BAKER and [redacted] are members of Uhuru, a local militant organization with an approximate membership of nine, four of whom, including BAKER and [redacted] traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964, in violation of travel restrictions. During the fall of 1963, several members of Uhuru were arrested for causing a disturbance (boeing) during the playing of the National Anthem while Olympic ceremonies were being held in front of the City-County Bldg., Detroit. Uhuru activities have been negligible since the fall of 1963 when it participated in civil rights demonstrations.

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3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Chicago (157-397) (Enc. 2) (RM)

3 - Detroit

1 - [redacted]

1 - [redacted]

(GENERAL BAKER, JR.)

TPD:sal

(S)

SERIALIZED

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FILED

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McGEE

DE 157-768

The 9/25/64, issue of "Muhammad Speaks", on page 17, col. one contains a picture of GENERAL BAKER, JR. and [redacted]

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Two Xerox copies of this picture are enclosed for the Chicago Office which may be exhibited to Chicago sources mentioned in referenced airtel.

Detroit files contain no information concerning a [redacted] or [redacted] mentioned on page three of referenced airtel as reportedly being from Detroit, Mich.

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On 9/23/64, Det. Sgt. [redacted] Criminal Investigation Bureau; Lt. [redacted] Special Investigations Bureau, both Detroit PD, and Det. [redacted] Subversive Squad, Michigan State Police, advised that the aforementioned [redacted] is unknown to their offices.

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Detroit files contain no information concerning other individuals mentioned in referenced LHM.

Investigation Detroit continuing in an effort to determine if a local group of RAM is in existence in the Detroit area.

DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

Date September 30, 1964

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To: Deputy Chief of Detectives, [redacted]

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Subject: Meeting of the RIFLE CLUB at the GROUP ON ADVANCED LEADERSHIP (GOAL) headquarters, 11605 Linwood, on Sunday, September 27, 1964.

Detective [redacted] of the Special Investigation Bureau and Detective [redacted] of the Michigan State Police arrived at the location for a surveillance of the GROUP ON ADVANCED LEADERSHIP (GOAL) headquarters at 12:00 noon, September 27, 1964. The meeting was scheduled for 1:00 P.M.

At 1:15 P.M., a 1962 tan Corvair sedan, 1964 Michigan license [redacted] stopped at the curb. A male Negro, identified as [redacted] from previous information, got out and tried the office door. On finding it locked, he left in the Corvair, which was driven by the registered owner, [redacted]

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At 2:05 P.M., [redacted] returned, tried the door, and left on finding it still locked.

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No other activity was observed, and the detail was secured at 2:45 P.M.

On September 28, 1964, received the following information from Special Investigation Bureau source 10/19.

A meeting was held from 3:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. The meeting was delayed as [redacted] was arrested by the Detroit Police. When the meeting did start, [redacted] explained and stated that GOAL [redacted] would represent [redacted] in court. The following persons were present during the meeting: [redacted]

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[redacted] and an unidentified man brought to the meeting by [redacted]

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No report on the farm property near Belleville available, as both [redacted] were absent.

[redacted] mentioned that the current issue of "NOW" magazine has an article regarding the RIFLE CLUB in it. (This issue not on the newsstands yet.)

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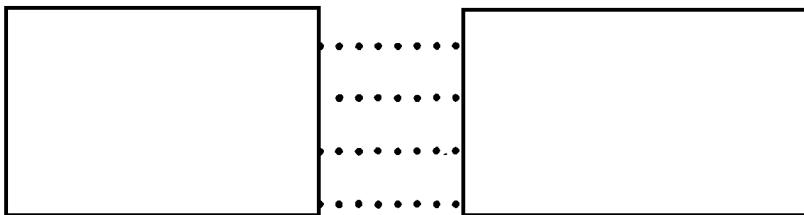
An election of officers was held with the following results:

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
W.C. [Signature]
FBI - DETROIT

Deputy Chief of Detectives

-2-

September 30, 1964



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They will try to get a girl to be the secretary.

The following bylaws were adopted. All members must also be GOAL members and eighteen years or older. Dues were set at \$1.00 per month with a fine of \$.50 for each meeting missed. A special assessment of \$2.00 per week, per member, may be charged to secure one-half hour of radio time to advertise the RIFLE CLUB in an attempt to get more members. The club is to be referred to as a sportsman club, not as a defense club.

[redacted] stated the canisters should be available in two weeks.

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Toward the end of the meeting three members of UHURU, one called GENERAL BAKER, one called [redacted] and a third, name unknown, kept looking in on the meeting. They did not join the meeting and spoke as if they were to use the room, and wanted the RIFLE CLUB meeting to end. GENERAL BAKER carried what appeared to be drawings of maps of Europe and Africa.

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It was announced that club meetings at GOAL would start at 2:00 P.M., on alternate Sundays, with 12:00 noon set for assembly time at GOAL on range Sundays. The next meeting was set for Sunday, October 4, 1964; meet at GOAL at 12:00 noon, and then go to the Twenty-Three (23) Mile Road and Dequindre range to shoot.

From a special source received the following report.

The meeting of GOAL'S RIFLE CLUB was held on Sunday, September 27, 1964, from 3:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

The following persons were present at the meeting:

[redacted]
[redacted], and an unidentified male Negro brought by [redacted]

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[redacted] opened the meeting by stating that [redacted] had been arrested by the Detroit Police at 1:00 P.M., and the meeting was delayed in getting [redacted] to represent [redacted]

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Deputy Chief of Detectives

-3-

September 30, 1964

An election of club officers was held with the following results:

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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It was stated that [redacted] who was absent, has the GOAL membership and finance records at his home, someplace on [redacted]

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At 3:30 P.M., three male Negroes entered the offices. [redacted] introduced them as members of "UHURU" who had just returned from Cuba, and stated that they were interested in forming a RIFLE CLUB for the FREEDOM NOW PARTY. The three men remained for the rest of the meeting and left with [redacted] to go to his house for supper.

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[redacted] referred to "NOW" magazine and stated that [redacted]

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A discussion of bylaws was held. Club dues to be \$1.00 per month. A fine of \$.50 - \$.75 would be assessed for late attendance at meetings. Minimum age for the RIFLE CLUB members set at eighteen; and, a JUNIOR RIFLE CLUB to be formed for those under eighteen years of age.

The next meeting was set for 12:00 noon at GOAL headquarters and then go to the Twenty-Three (23) Mile Road and Dequindre range for practice shooting. [redacted] states he has a 30.06 he just got at Epps and [redacted] said he will bring his Winchester 94.

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[redacted] stated that [redacted] would get a key to the office in case [redacted] was still locked up next week.

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Detective
Special Investigation Bureau

LSP

Detective
Special Investigation Bureau

/cc
READ AND APPROVED

Detective Inspector [redacted]
Special Investigation Bureau

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC DETROIT [redacted]

DATE: SEPT. 28, 1964

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FROM : SA [redacted]

CI SI
 RI
 PCI PSI

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Dates of Contact

Sept 28, 1964

Titles and File #s on which contacted

MEDGAR EVERE RIFLE CLUB

157-565

157-335

157-698

157-new

157-695

157-New

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Purpose and results of contact

REVOLUTION ACTION MOVEMENT

157-768

NEGATIVE
 POSITIVE

GENERAL BAKER

100-31457
157-596
100-31601

GOAL

Informant advised that the meeting of the Medgar Evers Rifle Club, was held in the headquarters of Goal and lasted from [redacted]

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The following were present.

[redacted]
[redacted] formerly referred to as [redacted]

Informant certified that he has furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Rating excellent

Coverage same

Personal Data

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
SEP 29 1964
FBI - DETROIT
McGance

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[redacted]
UHRUH, they came in at [redacted] They had an appointment
with [redacted]

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[redacted] did not put in an appearance, he was arrested at
about [redacted], by the Detroit police. [redacted]
[redacted] said he would have [redacted] handle his
case.

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[redacted] has been made [redacted] Medgar Evers Rifle Club

[redacted] has been made

[redacted] is the [redacted]

[redacted] is the [redacted]

Source stated [redacted]

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[redacted] is a member of GOAL is [redacted]

all Goal [redacted]. He lives on [redacted]

[redacted] His address is [redacted]

[redacted] GOAL magazine NOW.

At the meeting on 9/27/64, a set of by laws were drawn up. These now say the dues are \$1.00 a mo. A fine of 50¢ for being late, a fine of 75¢ for being absent. A member must be 18 years of age. A junior rifle club is to be formed, of all members under 18. The rifle club will go to the range on Oct 4, 1964 at 12:00 Noon, they will shoot at 23 Mile rd and Dequinder.

At about [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]
[redacted] Civil Rights Group,

[redacted] said they had arrived Sunday

morning. He said they [redacted] FREEDOM NOW Party.,.

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[redacted] said [redacted] Freedom
Now.

[redacted] said that the [redacted]

[redacted] . The [redacted]

[redacted] UHRUH [redacted]

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Informant identified the [redacted] as follows,
No 1 Negro, male, 30-35, 6ft, 175-185, solid, med Complexion,
has a mustache and [redacted].

No 2, Negro Male, 30, 5ft eight, 160, light, had a mustache.

No 3, not seen well; negro male, 30, 5ft 8, medium complexion,
had a mustache.

Informant furnished a copy of the Illustrated News for Sept 28, 1964
which has the names and photos of all candidates for office of this
group. He also furnished a copy of Now for Sept 30, 1964. There is
an article by Richard B. Henry on the case for Rifle Clubs, on
page 13 of this magazine.

[Redacted] [Redacted]

On Sept. 28th, informant was shown a group of photos, and asked if the [Redacted] were among them. Informant advised that the three persons who were at the Medgar Evers Rifle Club meeting on Sept, 27, 1964 were identical with the photos of:

[Redacted]

DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

September 29, 1964

To: Deputy Chief of Detectives, [redacted]

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Subject: Meeting at GROUP ON ADVANCED LEADERSHIP (GOAL) headquarters on Monday, September 28, 1964, from 8:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

At 2:00 P.M., September 29, 1964, received the following information from a special source.

Members of the GROUP ON ADVANCED LEADERSHIP (GOAL) had a meeting at [redacted] on Monday, [redacted] Thirty (30) persons were present, including [redacted]

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[redacted] and GENERAL BAKER, JR.

[redacted] was [redacted] and started by introducing political candidates on the FREEDOM NOW PARTY slate.

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[redacted] then stated he has been having trouble communicating with Mayor Cavanagh and asked for volunteers to picket the City-County Building on Sunday, October 4, 1964.

At the end of the meeting [redacted] stated that GOAL should "stir things up a little". He then stated that Negro kids are having trouble with the police at the White Castle on Woodward near Temple. He urged all members of GOAL'S RIFLE CLUB to be there on Friday, or Saturday of this week. They should be in their cars and have baseball bats with them. If the police give the kids trouble, they should go to the rescue and assault the police."

[redacted] suggested that all members bring their rifles, but [redacted] said no, just bring baseball bats.

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[redacted] was named as the [redacted] He is to set the day and time, and notify all members by phone.

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Detective
Special

cc
READ AND APPROVED [redacted]
Detective Special Investigation Bureau [redacted]

/cc
READ AND APPROVED

Detective Inspector
Special Investigation Bureau

20.9. .

111
111
McGance [signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, DETROIT [redacted]

FROM : SA JAMES R. MC CANCE

SUBJECT: GENERAL GORDON BAKER, Jr.
IS - CUBA

DATE: 10/7/64

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The Subject was one of the individuals from the Detroit, Mich. area who participated in the recent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC), 1964 trip. In accordance with Bureau instructions, the continuing effort to interview the Subject has been made and the following investigation has been conducted:

On 8/25/64, SAs [redacted] and JAMES R. MC CANCE contacted Mrs. [redacted] Detroit, Mich., who stated that [redacted] the Subject. She said that [redacted] had been at home on one occasion since his return from Cuba; however, he was not living at this address and she did not know where he was living or with whom..

On 8/26/64, SAs [redacted] and MC CANCE conducted spot checks in the area of [redacted] regarding the Subject with negative results.

On 9/1/64, Mrs. [redacted] Detroit, was contacted and she indicated that she would be willing to advise this office in the event she determined that the Subject was living at home or if she determined that he had another address. She gave her phone number as [redacted].

On 9/12/64, Mrs. [redacted] advised that since the last contact by the FBI, she has not observed the Subject at [redacted]. She advised further that from conversation with Mrs. [redacted] she believes that Subject's [redacted] do not know of his location.

1 - [redacted] (SCTC)
JRM/SIK
(2)

Dor
CGS
S-1
TSK

[redacted]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 7 1964	
FBI—DETROIT	

MCCANCE [Signature]



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On 9/17/64, spot checks were conducted in the area of Subject's residence with negative results; too, the source, Mrs. [redacted] was contacted with negative results.

On 9/22/64, SAs [redacted] and MC CANCE contacted Mrs. [redacted], apt. bldg. at [redacted] Detroit, and she advised that the Subject had moved from this address in 8/63, and that he has never, to her knowledge, returned to this location since that time. SAs [redacted] and MC CANCE also contacted Mrs. [redacted] who advised that she has seen [redacted] only on one occasion since his return to Detroit; however, she has no idea as to where he is living or how, even in the event of an emergency, that he can be contacted.

On 10/1/64, Mrs. [redacted] advised that [redacted] has still not returned to this residence; however, during the last week she had a phone conversation with him at which time he told her that he would like to return to school and that he had tried to get employment at Ford Motor Co. without success. She advised that she still has no way to get in touch with [redacted] and when she asked how she might contact him he told her that he would continue to call every now and then and that he did not want to give her his address or phone number.

The following additional contacts were made in an effort to locate BAKER:

9/17 and 25/64

Lt. [redacted]

Detroit PD

9/24/64

[redacted] (protect)

9/24/64

Det. [redacted]

MSP

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[Redacted]

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10/2/64

[Redacted]

Ford Motor Co.

SAC, Detroit

October 14, 1964

Director, FBI

[redacted]
IS - CUBA
DEFILE [redacted]
Bufile [redacted]

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.
IS - CUBA
DEFILE [redacted]
Bufile [redacted]

[redacted]
IS - CUBA
DEFILE 100-31457
Bufile [redacted]

ReDairtel 9-24-64 regarding "Revolutionary Action Movement - Black Panthers" and Detroit report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 9-3-64 regarding Uhuru (Swahili word for freedom).

In view of above-captioned subjects' defiance of State Department restrictions re travel to Cuba and their membership in Uhuru, a thorough investigation of these subjects' activities should promptly be instituted, as well as a full determination of their backgrounds. During your inquiries you should attempt to determine if these individuals concur in the statements made by [redacted], which statements advocated a violent overthrow of the United States Government. Since [redacted] is [redacted] Uhuru it is logical to believe subjects are in accord with [redacted] statements.

Submit results in report form accompanied by your recommendations regarding inclusion of captioned subjects on the Security Index.

[redacted]

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED *JL* INDEXED _____
OCT 14 1964
FBI - DULUTH
[Signature]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DETROIT	Office of Origin CHICAGO	Date 10/13/64	Investigative Period -- 9/24/64 - 10/13/64
TITLE OF CASE REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT		Report made by SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN	Typed By: Jd
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - MISCELLANEOUS	

XXXXXX REFERENCES: Chicago airtel to Bureau, dated 9/18/64.
Chicago airtel to Bureau, dated 9/23/64.
Detroit airtel to Bureau, dated 9/24/64.
Bureau airtel to Chicago, dated 9/24/64.
Detroit airtel to Bureau, dated 9/29/64.
Chicago airtel to Bureau, dated 9/30/64.
Bureau airtel to Chicago, dated 10/1/64.
Knoxville airtel to Bureau, dated 10/5/64.

--P--

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: <i>[Signature]</i>			b3 b7E
See Cover Page B for Copies		SEARCHED <i>[Signature]</i>	
DE 157-768		SERIALIZED <i>[Signature]</i>	
<i>11-3 [Signature]</i>		INDEXED <i>[Signature]</i>	
		FILED <i>[Signature]</i>	

S- 1 M. C. Lane Jr.

DE 157-768

Copies

11 - Bureau (100-442684) (REGISTERED)

(1 - [REDACTED] (GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.)
(1 - [REDACTED]
(1 - [REDACTED]
(1 - [REDACTED])

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1 - G-2, Detroit (REGISTERED)

1 - Secret Service, Detroit (REGISTERED)

1 - Boston (Info) (REGISTERED)

1 - Cleveland (Info) (REGISTERED)

2 - Chicago (REGISTERED)

1 - Knoxville (Info) (REGISTERED)

1 - Los Angeles (Info) (REGISTERED)

1 - New York (Info) (REGISTERED)

1 - Philadelphia (Info) (REGISTERED)

1 - Springfield (Info) (REGISTERED)

1 - St. Louis (Info) (REGISTERED)

11 - Detroit (157-768)

((1 - [REDACTED] (GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.)

(1 - 100-31457) [REDACTED]

(1 - [REDACTED]
(1 - [REDACTED])

(1 - 157-706) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS)

(1 - 100-31578) (UHURU)

(1 - [REDACTED] (STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA)

(1 - 100-30669) (RUFUS GRIFFIN)

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will continue to follow and report activities of captioned organization.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Detroit is attempting to develop Informant coverage in the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM); however, it is to be noted that meetings of the group held to date have been

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given no publicity and have been held at private dwellings. In addition, RAM has not engaged in any demonstrations and has received no publicity to date indicating that such an organization is in existence in the Detroit area.

No consideration is being given at this time to interviewing RAM leaders or members because if such interviews were conducted, it is conceivable that they might result in the identification of the informant furnishing information concerning RAM to the Special Investigations Bureau of the Detroit, Michigan, Police Department. In addition, it is to be noted that four individuals who hold [redacted] RAM, namely, [redacted] GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., [redacted]

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[redacted] traveled to Cuba in violation of passport regulations during the summer of 1964. [redacted] was recently interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Detroit, concerning his travel to Cuba and was uncooperative; however, the other three individuals mentioned above have not been interviewed, and investigation is continuing in an effort to interview them concerning their Cuban travel.

Information copies of this report are being submitted to the designated offices, inasmuch as they are currently conducting an investigation of RAM.

This report is being classified "Confidential" since information reported by DE T-1 and DE T-2 could conceivably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and thereby adversely affect the security of the country.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

DE T-1 is reports of Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department. Made Available by Lieutenant [redacted] and Lieutenant [redacted] (By Request)

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Identity of Source

DE T-2 is [redacted]

Location

Characterization of [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Detroit (REGISTERED)
1 - Secret Service, Detroit (REGISTERED)

Report of:	SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN	Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date:	October 13, 1964	
File Number:	157-768	Bufile: 100-442684
Title:	REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT	

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis: Local Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), group formed in Detroit, Mich., during August - September, 1964, currently has eight to nine members. Four closed meetings held during period 8/30/64 - 9/20/64. Leaders of local RAM group formerly members of Uhuru (Swahili word for Freedom); and four of local RAM leaders recently traveled to Cuba in violation U.S. travel regulations. Purpose of local RAM group set forth. According to RAM pamphlet, "Home Base" of RAM at Philadelphia, (Pa.). No public activities of local RAM group to date.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon information furnished during September, 1964, by DE T-1, a municipal investigative agency, who has furnished reliable information in the past, but whose original sources are not known, to the effect that a local Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) group has recently been formed in the Detroit area. DE T-1 further advised that some of the leaders of RAM traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964, and were formerly leaders in a local militant civil rights group known as Uhuru (Swahili word for Freedom).

The October 16, 1963, edition of the "Michigan Chronicle", a Negro newspaper published weekly at Detroit, Michigan, contains an article captioned "Must Crush White Man", which states in part as follows:

According to LUKE TRIPP, JR., Chairman of Uhuru, the organization was formed during March, 1963, by militant black students at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. TRIPP has indicated that the purposes of Uhuru are: "To seek the closest possible alliance of militant black groups, and from the broadest possible united black front to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the anti-Negro machine that is America; to fight for 'Uhuru quita (freedom now)'; and to affirm the principle of self-defense in the Negro freedom struggle."

I. ORGANIZATION

A. Origin and Purpose

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, made available a pamphlet captioned "Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto". This pamphlet in part contains the following information:

DE 157-768

RAM was officially organized in the winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who favored ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and the concept of organized violence. Through a series of workshop discussions the group decided there was a need for a "third force" or movement that would be somewhere between the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims) (NOI) and SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee).

A characterization of the NOI appears in the appendix attached hereto.

The pamphlet describes ROBERT F. WILLIAMS as the militant leader of the Afro-American Freedom Struggle now in exile in Cuba, and contained an article captioned "Revolution Without Violence" by ROBERT F. WILLIAMS. The article contained the following information:

"We prefer peaceful negotiations, but our oppressors have proved to us that they are not susceptible to such mild pressures to reform and that they will utilize massive violence to attempt to contain our struggle. When massive violence comes, the USA will become a madlam of confusion and chaos. The factory workers will be afraid to venture out on the streets, to report to their jobs. The telephone workers and radio workers will be afraid to report. All transportation will grind to a complete standstill. Stores will be destroyed and looted. Property will be damaged and expensive buildings will be reduced to ashes. Essential pipe lines will be severed and blown up and all manner of sabotage will occur. Violence and terror will spread like a firestorm. A clash will occur inside the armed forces. At U.S. military bases around the world local revolutionaries will side with Afro G. I.'s. Because of the vast area covered by the holocaust, U. S. forces will be spread too thin for effective action. U. S. workers, who are caught on their jobs, will try to return home to protect their families. Trucks and trains will not move the necessary supplies to the big urban centers. The economy will fall into a state of chaos.

"This racist imperialist oppressor will not be brought to his knees, simply because of the fighting ability and military power of Black Freedom Fighters and their allies inside the U. S."

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"but because of the creation of economic, chaotic conditions, total disorganization, frustration of his essential and ultra vital organs of production, and adverse conditions created by the world wide liberation struggle. Such a formidable enemy will fall prey to the new concept of revolution because of his ultra modern and automated society and the lack of psychological conditioning of his forces. Our people have already been conditioned by almost 400 years of violence, terror and hunger.

"The new concept of revolution defies military science and tactics. The new concept is lightning campaigns conducted in highly sensitive urban communities with the paralysis reaching the small communities and spreading to the farm areas. The old method of guerrilla warfare, as carried out from the hills and countryside, would be ineffective in a powerful country like the USA. Any such force would be wiped out in an hour. The new concept is to huddle as close to the enemy as possible so as to neutralize his modern and fierce weapons. The new concept creates conditions that involve the total community; whether they want to be involved or not. It sustains a state of confusion and destruction of property. It dislocates the organs of harmony and order and reduces central power to the level of a helpless, sprawling, octopus. During the hours of day sporadic rioting takes place and massive sniping. Night brings all our warfare, organized fighting and unlimited terror against the oppressor and his forces. Such a campaign will bring about an end to oppression and social injustice in the USA in less than 90 days and create the basis for the implementation of the U. S. Constitution with justice and equality for all people.

"It is no longer a truism that our people cannot win such a struggle. The world has changed and the favor of the situation has shifted to the side of the Afroamerican. Those who cry that we cannot win are either agents of the oppressor, latent masochists or ignorant of the new facts of life. We do not need paternal white "big daddies" for our friends now. What we need are some fighting John Browns.

"Our friends are growing throughout the world, while those of our oppressors are diminishing. It is important that we immediately create stronger ties with our brothers of

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"Latin America, Asia and Africa. It is important that our people stop cooperating with our oppressor and exert more effort to expose his beastly ways to the peoples of the world. Yes, we can win because our struggle is just and our friends are many. The hand writing is already on the wall. Victory is now within our reach. Let us prepare to seize it."

On May 15, 1962, a true bill indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in the [redacted]

[redacted] charging [redacted]
with violation of [redacted]

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On July 27, 1962, United States Attorney [redacted]
[redacted] advised that based upon instructions received from the United States Department of Justice, he made a motion in the [redacted]

[redacted] at which time the United States District Judge dismissed the indictment against [redacted]. United States Attorney [redacted] stated that the Department instructed that a complaint be refiled and a new commissioner's warrant issued.

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On July 27, 1962, a duplicate complaint was filed before United States Commissioner [redacted]
[redacted] at Charlotte, North Carolina, by SA ROBERT M. STEVENSON of the FBI charging [redacted] with violation of [redacted]
[redacted] in that he did on or about August 28, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina,

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A warrant was issued by United States Commissioner [redacted] on the same date and is being held by the United States Marshall, WDNC, Asheville, North Carolina.

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The pamphlet listed the following as objectives of RAM:

- "1. To give black people a sense of racial pride, dignity, unity and solidarity in struggle.
- "2. To give black people a new image of manhood and womanhood.
- "3. To free black people from colonial and imperialist bondage everywhere and to take whatever steps necessary to achieve that goal.
- "4. To give black people a sense of purpose.

"The motto was 'One Purpose, One Aim, One Destiny,' meaning:

"One Purpose - To free black people from the universal slavemaster (slang for capitalist oppression).

"One Aim - To develop black people through struggle to the highest attainment possible.

"One Destiny - To follow in the spirit of black revolutionaries such as GABRIEL PROSSER, TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE, DENMARK VESEY, NAT TURNER, SOJOURNER TRUTH, HARRIET TUBMAN, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, MARCUS GARVEY, Dr. DU BOIS, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, and to create a new world free of colonialism, racism, imperialism, exploitation, and national oppression."

Additional data contained in the pamphlet is set forth as follows:

"Thus RAM was officially organized as a movement, With rotating chairmen to develop leadership, RAM immediately plunged into action. It helped organize one of Philadelphia's largest black mass rallies for the NAACP over the issue of a "research project" designed by white liberals for the black community.

"We felt a need for 'fresh, young and new ideas' to be discussed in the black community, so we began publishing a bi-monthly 'Black America'. RAM then organized several street meetings in the heart of the black ghetto to bring its program to our people, obtained an office, and began to hold free weekly African and Afro-American history classes. Through a free weekly publication, "Ram Speaks", RAM attempted to raise the consciousness of the black community by the discussion of political issues.

"RAM found through its active involvement and living with the black masses, that one of the main reasons that we (black people) are unorganized is because we (black people) are politically unaware. RAM then reorganized its program to education in political revolution. We soon saw that the key to the black man's plight is his lack of revolutionary organization. We felt that this could best be brought about by the organization of a black political party. But we also felt that this black political party must have revolutionary objectives and not that of peaceful co-existence with the oppressor. In other words, we felt the need for a black revolution that could and would seize power.

"In spreading revolutionary concepts throughout the community and especially among youth, RAM became a target for the power structure. When RAM demonstrated, along with many other groups over the racist-fascist police tactics used against unarmed women, children, and men in Birmingham, the NAACP tried to oust RAM from a "united" picket line because of its sign stating, "We do not advocate non-violence in a police state". The more RAM pushed, the more the reformist leadership had to sound aggressive. When the NAACP decided to organize demonstrations over union discrimination on a school construction site, RAM played a major role. The racist-fascist police seized the opportunity to attack some RAM organizers and frame them on trumped-up charges of assault and battery, cutting, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, and conspiracy.

"It soon became apparent that the NAACP and CORE were fighting to get headlines, so RAM ceased its public program and began to develop its members and those around them. RAM felt this was necessary since, in order to make our black revolt into a successful black revolution, we would have to

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"train people in what real revolution means and what it is going to take.

"To answer some questions raised by 'orthodox black nationalists' and charges that RAM is an integrationist group, I will explain why we participated in the school construction site struggle.

"As revolutionary black nationalists, we do not believe that standing on the street corners alone will liberate our people. Revolutionary black nationalists must act as a vanguard to show our people how to seize power so that they may gain some control over their lives. The main reason they are treated the way they are is that they are powerless. In the school construction site demonstration, our people saw the system denying them opportunity. As our struggle developed, they saw that the police who represent the state or state power were not on our side but on the side of those who uphold racism. This brought in the concept of government, protection of the community by a black people's police force, and the concept that we are at war with white America. Thus by our action, our people gained a vital lesson in the need for a revolutionary organization that has power by physical example and involvement.

"RAM soon found that just being out in the streets was not enough and that national revolutionary organization was the key to victory of our revolution. RAM also shifted its program to an accent on youth. After careful analysis through action and study, RAM feels that black youth are the key to our revolution. We see youth all over the world leading the revolutions of our people. In the Angolan liberation army the soldiers' age range is 17-20; in the Congo's guerilla force called 'Youth' the age range is 14-20; in the Viet Cong the age range is 14-19; in Kenya the Mau Mau was started by roving bands of youth. In Cuba Castro's forces were very young.

"During the summer of 1963 RAM reorganized and sent field organizers throughout the North to help local groups organize demonstrations. Through our experience we have developed an organization on three levels of involvement:
1) Field Organizers, who are full-time organizers with a period

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'of orientation and training in the movement; 2) Active Members, who cannot be full-time but actively support RAM by physical, financial and other help, and have also been through a period of orientation; 3) Associate Members, who have been through a period of orientation but, for reasons approved by the movement, cannot give physical support but do pledge financial support. During the fall of 1963, RAM field organizers helped groups throughout the South develop a perspective beyond the limits of the integrationist movement. Also in Philadelphia, RAM's home base, RAM in 1962 and 1963 fought several cases of police brutality and in one case achieved unity among the young black militant groups for a brief period. RAM has recently been active in organizing demonstrations around the frame-up of Mae Mallory and the other Monroe defendants.

"RAM philosophy may be described as revolutionary nationalism, black nationalism or just plain blackism. It is that black people of the world (darker races, black yellow, brown, red, oppressed peoples) are all enslaved by the same forces. RAM's philosophy is one of the world black revolution or world revolution of oppressed peoples rising up against their former slavemasters. Our movement is a movement of black people who are coordinating their efforts to create a 'new world' free from exploitation and oppression of man to man.

"In the world today there is a struggle for world power between two camps, the haves (Western or white capitalist nations) and the have-nots (Eastern or newly independent nations struggling for independence, socialist nations). There are two types of nationalism. One type suppresses or oppresses, that is, a nation or particular group reaps profits or advances materially at the expense, exploitation, slavery or torture of another group or nation. In this nation and in the world today, this nationalism is considered 'white nationalism' or the cooperation of the white Western nations to keep the new emerging oppressed world in bondage. This is capitalist or reactionary nationalism. The other type of nationalism is to liberate or free from exploitation. That is the binding force of a nation or particular group to free itself from a group or nation that is suppressing or oppressing it. In this country and in the world, this is considered black nationalism or revolutionary nationalism.

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"We can see that black nationalism is the opposite of white nationalism; black nationalism being revolutionary and white being reactionary. We see also that nationalism is really internationalism today.

"While defining nationalism as a force towards black liberation, we define nationalism as black patriotism.

"Nationalism is an identification and consciousness of our own kind and self. Knowledge of self is an integral part of nationalism. Knowledge of our own history of struggle is an essential part of nationalism. Love for our own people and not for the enemy is nationalism.

"RAM feels that with the rise of fascism, the black man must not only think of armed self-defense but must also think aggressively.

"Our black nation is still in captivity. RAM feels that the road to freedom is self-government, national liberation and black power. Our slogan is "Unite or perish". Our definition of revolution is one group's determination to take power away from another.

"In ending, this manifesto, we (RAM) say, "Think what you wish, but we shall accomplish what we will".

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that at a meeting of the local RAM group held at Detroit, Michigan, on [redacted]

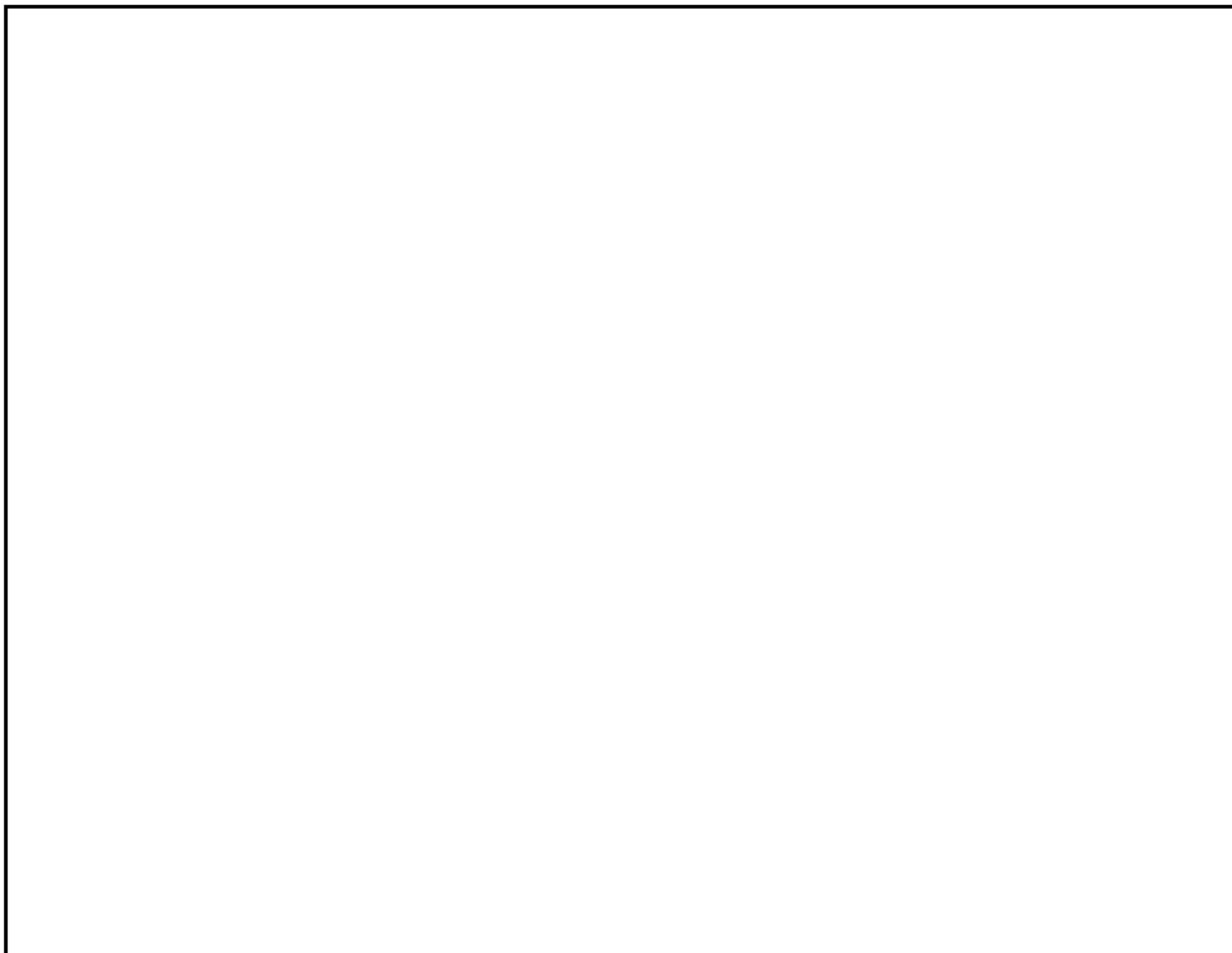
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Informant further advised that a discussion was held at this meeting concerning a [redacted]

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DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that during a local RAM meeting held on [redacted], in the Detroit area the following subject matter was discussed:

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B: Headquarters

1. National

According to the pamphlet made available by DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, the "Home Base" of RAM is located in Philadelphia (Pennsylvania).

2. Local

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that RAM has no known headquarters locally, but meets in the homes of its members in the Detroit area.

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C. Officers

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that the following individuals [redacted] RAM in the Detroit area:

[redacted]

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.

DE T-1 advised that the aforementioned individuals [redacted] Uhuru, which organization has been inactive in the Detroit area since the fall of 1963.

DE T-1 advised that [redacted], BAKER and [redacted] are the individuals who traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964, in violation of United States Government Travel restrictions.

DE T-1 advised that [redacted] is a male Negro, born [redacted] at Augusta, Georgia, currently a student at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, and residing at [redacted], Detroit.

DE T-2 on October 7, 1964, advised that [redacted] is a former member of the NOI and the Fruit of Islam (FOI) at Muhammad's Mosque #1, 11529 Linwood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Characterizations of Muhammad's Mosque #1 and the FOI appear in the appendix attached hereto.

According to DE T-1, [redacted] a Negro male, was born on [redacted] at Atuka, Tennessee, resides at [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, and was employed by the United States Post Office at Detroit on a temporary basis in a clerical capacity during the period from April 28, 1962, to June 2, 1964.

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[redacted] is currently enrolled at a student at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, and as previously indicated, traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964.

The June 14, 1964, issue of the "Detroit News", a daily newspaper published in Detroit, Michigan, carried an article captioned, "Detroit Police Files Tag WSU Student in Cuba".

The article in part contained the following:

"Luke S. Tripp, Jr., whose words that the United States 'must be destroyed' resounded Saturday from Cuba where he is visiting, has been active with extremist Negro organizations in Detroit since last summer, officials say.

"The 23-year old Wayne State University student is president of Uhuru (from the Swahili word meaning 'freedom'), a small and loosely knit organization of Negroes.

"Tripp and Uhuru took part in the sit-in staged in Mayor Cavanagh's office Aug. 1. Tripp was arrested Oct. 11 for disturbing the peace when he and a group of Uhuru followers staged a noisy demonstration during the Olympic Torch relay ceremony at the City-County Building.

"BOOED ANTHEM

"A number of demonstrators booed during the playing of the national anthem.

"Tripp made his statement concerning the United States with three other Negroes in Havana. They are with a group of 73 Americans visiting Cuba in defiance of U.S. State Department restrictions.

"The statement denounced the 'North American racist government,' and added, 'We realize the United States government is the biggest farce in history and must be destroyed.'

"KNOWN TO POLICE

"Trip was also active, police said, in a mass demonstration at Police Headquarters July 13 and urged demonstrators to rush the building and break through police lines.

"Police said he was frustrated by members of the militant Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL). The protest came after a prostitute, Cynthia Scott, had been fatally shot by a policeman.

"Police files describe Tripp as having 'a very bitter attitude toward white people', and as believing the 'the Negro should take up arms and take what he wants by force'. Detectives said the comments had been made by Tripp during talks here."

The October 12, 1963, issue of the "Detroit News" carried an article captioned, "Negroes Only Party Drafts Plan for Chaos". This article reports that leaders of a movement to form an all Negro "Freedom Now Party" made the first pitch for public support in Detroit at a recent meeting. The article identified those who spoke in support of this movement and among those identified was Luke Tripp, Jr., President of Uhuru. Tripp urged preparedness for a bloody battle stating, "Either you're going to get you're rights or you're going to die. In order to get political power we're going to have to lock horns with the white man."

In connection with another investigation conducted by the FBI during June 1964, a file maintained for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]; at the Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., was reviewed and contained the following background information concerning [REDACTED]

Date of Birth [REDACTED]

Place of Birth [REDACTED]

Residence [REDACTED]

Marital Status [REDACTED]

Mother [REDACTED]

Person To Be Notified
in Event of Death or
Accident

[REDACTED]
Crystal Springs,
Mississippi

[REDACTED] Detroit,
Michigan

Single

CHARLES JOHNSON
born October 11, 1915;
Arkansas

[REDACTED] - born

[REDACTED] Mississippi

Mother [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Detroit,
Michigan

Physical description of [REDACTED]

Height

5'10"

Hair

Black

Eyes

Brown

Occupation

Student

[REDACTED] was interviewed
by Special Agents of the FBI at his residence,
[REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan, on September 22,
1964, at which time he advised in part as
follows:

He stated he had nothing to say to the
FBI, and believes that the FBI is a fascist
organization.

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He stated he traveled to Cuba with the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC), and knew that his passport stated that he could not travel to Cuba, Albania the Peoples Republic of China, North Viet Nam and North Korea.

A characterization of the SCTC appears in the appendix attached hereto.

In connection with another investigation conducted by the FBI during June, 1964, the files of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., were reviewed and found to contain the following background information concerning GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.:

Date of Birth
Place of Birth.
Residence



September 9, 1941
Detroit, Michigan

Detroit, Michigan

born [redacted]
Sharon, Georgia

born [redacted]
Sparta, Georgia

Person To be Notified
in Event of Death or
Accident

[redacted] Detroit,
Michigan

Physical description of BAKER:

Height	6'
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Student

In connection with another investigation conducted by the FBI during June, 1964, the files of the Passport Office, United

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DE 157-768

States Department of State, Washington,
D. C., were reviewed and found to contain
the following background information
concerning [redacted]

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Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Residence

[redacted]
[redacted]
River Rouge, Michigan
[redacted] Street,

Marital Status

[redacted]
Detroit, Michigan
Single
CHARLES E. SIMMONS, JR.
born December, 1907, at
Augusta, Georgia

Mother

[redacted], born
[redacted], at Holly
Grove, Arkansas

Person to Be Notified
in Event of Death or
Accident.

[redacted], River Rouge,
Michigan

Physical description of SIMMONS:

Height	6'
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Student

An article which appeared in "Hoy", official
organ of the Communist Party (CP) of Cuba
on June 13, 1964, indicated in part that

[redacted] of Wayne State University,
Detroit, Michigan, was the leader of a group
of ten Negro students who recently arrived in
Cuba.

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D. Membership

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that
according to information available to this source, the local
RAM group [redacted]

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DE T-1 advised that to date no efforts have been
made by this group to recruit additional members.

DE 157-768

II. ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN BY RAM

A. Public Demonstrations

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that the local RAM group to date has not sponsored or participated in any type of demonstrations in the Detroit area.

B. Closed Meetings

DE T-1 advised on September 28, 1964, that the local RAM group has held [redacted] DE T-1 advised that [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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DE T-1 advised that these [redacted]
[redacted]

DE T-1 on October 7, 1964, advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

DE-157-768

APPENDIX

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 8, 1964, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

DE-157-768

APPENDIX

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE #1

On May 11, 1959, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) is an all Negro organization, originally organized in 1930, in Detroit, Michigan.

A second source advised on May 25, 1964, that Muhammad's Mosque #1, also known as Muhammad's Temple of Islam #1, has been in existence in Detroit, Michigan, since the formation of the NOI and since September, 1960, have been conducting meetings at 11529 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan.

This source advised that Muhammad's Mosque #1 is affiliated with the national organization of the NOI [redacted] and adheres to the beliefs and policies of the national organization.

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January 1957, a source advised [redacted] has described [redacted] on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

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[redacted] On May 9, 1961, a second source advised [redacted] NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to [redacted] organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. [redacted] claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following [redacted] teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

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In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including [redacted] have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

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On May 5, 1958, the first source advised [redacted] had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

DE-157-768

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On May 7, 1964, a third source advised [redacted] had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to [redacted] would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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DE- 157 - 768

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays". This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves, and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963 and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The Columbia Owl," March 11, 1964 issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer." This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly VICKI ORTIZ, Student Committee for Travel To Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. Miss ORTIZ stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964 that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York, 1, New York, as its mailing address.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
October 13, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title Revolutionary Action
 Movement

Character Internal Security --
 Miscellaneous

Reference Detroit report dated
 and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York

November 2, 1964

Bufile 100-439769
NYfile 100-150205

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Committee for Travel to Cuba

Set forth hereafter are the results of interviews reflecting travel arrangements made by [redacted] with Pan American Airlines, New York City, during May and June, 1964.

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The sources utilized in the appendix to this memorandum, attached hereto, have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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*(Amber age)
handled
(2/27/64)*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

Date 10/27/64~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Pan American

Airlines (PAA) was interviewed in the office of [redacted] for the New York District of PAA, 200 Park Avenue. Mrs. [redacted] said she personally handled the paper work in connection with what was originally a group of 25 persons scheduled for travel to Paris, France on June 10, 1964. Her records, she said, reflect the following information:

On May 20, 1964, [redacted] visited PAA's office at Vanderbilt Avenue and 45th Street, New York City, where, with Reservations Agent [redacted] (since transferred to PAA, Boston), he requested reservations for 25 persons for travel June 10, 1964 from Chicago to Philadelphia and on to Paris, France the same day. The return date was left open. [redacted] furnished the name of one [redacted] [redacted] Street, New York City, Telephone [redacted]; as the person through whom he could be contacted.

By May 25, 1964, [redacted] had furnished the following list of 25 passengers to PAA, for whom tickets were prepared:

NameTicket Number

BAKER, GEN.

026440132590

On 10/19/64 at New York, New York File # NY 100-150205

SAS [redacted] and
by [redacted] :dbn

Date dictated 10/22/64

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STUDENT COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL TO CUBA
NY 100-150205

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name

Ticket Number

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Reservation for PAA Flight 116Y, scheduled to depart from Philadelphia to Paris was confirmed May 20, 1964. Confirmation for Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 18R from Chicago to Philadelphia was obtained May 21, 1964.

On May 25, 1964, [redacted] appeared at the PAA Ticket Office, 600 Fifth Avenue, at which time he paid Ticket Agent [redacted] the full amount for the passage of 25 persons round trip to Paris, at the rate of \$416.80 per person. [redacted] paid \$10,420.00 in cash for which he received an Exchange Order for a like amount. He was to return at a later date to pick up the tickets.

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On May 29, 1964, [redacted] by telephone, requested cancellation of reservations for [redacted] He also requested name changes from [redacted] to [redacted]. Thus, the passenger list of 25 was reduced to 23.

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On June 3, 1964, [redacted] appeared at the PAA Office, where in return for the Exchange Order previously issued to him he was to obtain from [redacted] the actual tickets. Before doing so, however, he requested the additional cancellation of passenger [redacted]. He also changed the names of [redacted] to [redacted] and [redacted]. This reduced the number of passengers to 22. He was given 22 tickets valued at \$9,169.60 by Miss [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL TO CUBA
NY 100-150205

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

For the refund necessitated by the reduction of 3 passengers, [redacted] personally dealt with PAA [redacted] [redacted] who, on June 3, 1964, issued PAA Refund Check Number 162063, in the amount of \$1,250.40 to [redacted]. The check was later returned endorsed by [redacted] and the Bankers Trust Company, New York City.

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On June 8, 1964, [redacted] again visited the PAA office and this time requested Miss [redacted] to make additional changes on the Passenger list. He cancelled reservations for himself, [redacted]. Miss [redacted] gave [redacted] Refund Check Number 162097, in the amount of \$1,667.20, representing the cancellation of the four passengers. This check was later returned endorsed [redacted] and Bankers Trust Company. The number of passengers was thus reduced to 18.

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On the date of departure, June 10, 1964, the names of 18 persons with tickets were released to the airport as follows:

Name

[redacted]

GEN. BAKER

Ticket Number

[redacted]

026440132590

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL TO CUBA
NY 100-150205

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Four of the above passengers failed to board the flight on departure and the tickets have gone unused. These persons are [redacted] To date, no request for refunds has been received.

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With respect to the travel of [redacted], a request for a refund was received for that portion of the return trip between New York City and Chicago, which [redacted] did not use. Refund Check Number 211198 for \$18.60 was sent to [redacted] Detroit address on September 25, 1964. The check has not yet been returned.

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The refund form presented by [redacted] to PAA, New York, had the Havana validation stamp affixed thereto, which purportedly authorized the refund. Since PAA operations in Cuba have been curtailed following CASTRO's rise to power, TRIPP was required to file a second application for refund which was approved and processed through the General Accounting Office of PAA, New York. The document bearing the Havana PAA stamp is in the possession of PAA at the present time.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

Date 10/27/64~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6
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Pan American Airlines, 600 Fifth Avenue, advised that on May 25, 1964 he supervised the counting of \$10,420.00 in cash received by [redacted] from [redacted] which amount represented the cost of 25 tickets at \$416.80 each, for transportation from Chicago to Philadelphia to Paris to New York to Chicago.

Mr. [redacted] said the money consisted of new \$100.00 bills numbered in sequence. Since the receipt of such a large amount of cash was highly unusual, he sent an employee to the bank with one bill. Upon finding that the money was apparently "good", it was accepted. [redacted] was issued what amounts to a Bill of Exchange to be used for his eventual receipt of the tickets.

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Mr. [redacted] viewed a photograph of [redacted] taken during April, 1964, and advised he was identical to the [redacted] mentioned above.

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Mr. [redacted] said he would be able to identify [redacted] should he be called upon to do so.

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b7C

On 10/19/64 at New York, New York File # NY 100-150205

SAS [redacted] and
by [redacted] dbr

Date dictated 10/22/64b6
b7C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

Date 10/27/64~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Pan American Airlines, 600
 Fifth Avenue, a Cuban refugee, advised that [redacted] paid
 to him \$10,420.00 in cash on May 25, 1964 in payment of 25 tickets
 at \$416.80 each, for transportation from Chicago to Philadelphia
 to Paris to New York to Chicago. Payment was made in bills of
 \$100.00 denominations.

Mr. [redacted] said receiving this amount of cash was highly unusual.

Mr. [redacted] said he issued what amounted to an Exchange Order to be used by [redacted] when he picked up the tickets. [redacted] however, did not return to obtain the tickets until June 3, 1964.

Mr. [redacted] viewed a photograph of [redacted]
 taken during April, 1964, and advised he was identical to the
 mentioned above. He said he would be able to identify
 [redacted] if called upon to do so.

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b7Cb6
b7COn 10/19/64 at New York, New York File # NY 100-150205SAS [redacted] and
by [redacted] dbr Date dictated 10/22/64b6
b7C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

Date 10/27/64~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Pan American Airlines (PAA), 600 Fifth Avenue, advised that [redacted] personally contacted her at the above address on June 3, 1964 for the purpose of picking up 25 tickets for which he had paid \$10,420.00 on May 25, 1964. He produced an Exchange Order representing that amount.

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Miss [redacted] said that prior to obtaining the tickets, [redacted] requested cancellation of one passenger. He also changed the names of three others. Since [redacted] had previously requested cancellation of two others, the number of passengers was reduced to 22.

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Miss [redacted] said she issued 22 tickets to [redacted]. He then was sent "upstairs" for the refund necessitated by the cancellations.

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Miss [redacted] said she was again contacted by [redacted] on June 8, 1964, at the PAA office, at which time he cancelled additional reservations for himself and three others. Thus, a refund became necessary and in this regard she issued to him PAA Check Number 162097 in the amount of \$1,667.20, representing cancellation of four passengers.

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Miss [redacted] viewed a photograph of [redacted] taken during April, 1964, and advised he was identical to the [redacted] mentioned above. She said she would be able to identify him if called upon to do so.

b6
b7C

On 10/19/64 at New York, New York File # NY 100-150205

SAS [redacted] and
by [redacted] :dbr

b6
b7CDate dictated 10/22/64

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STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] On October 19, 1964, [redacted]
[redacted], Pan American Airlines, 200 Park Avenue, made available
photostat copies of Pan American Airlines Refund Checks numbered
162063 and 162097, both of which were issued to and endorsed by
[redacted]

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On October 29, 1964, copies of the above checks were
forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory
for comparison with the known handwriting of [redacted]

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Student Committee for Travel to Cuba

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where [redacted] He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States.

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[redacted] stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of [redacted]

[redacted] The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

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A fourth source advised on Marcy 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on Marcy 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

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Student Committee for Travel to Cuba

2.

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR
TRAVEL TO CUBA (CONT'D)

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

"The Columbia Owl", March 11, 1964, issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer". This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly VICKI ORTIZ, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. Miss ORTIZ stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, was, therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2173, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Student Committee for Travel to Cuba

1.

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR
TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly.". The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL TO CUBA

10/27/64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] Pan American
Airlines (PAA). was interviewed in the office of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and Tours for the New York District
of PAA, 200 Park Avenue. Mrs. [REDACTED] said she personally
handled the paper work in connection with what was originally
a group of 25 persons scheduled for travel to Paris, France on
June 10, 1964. Her records, she said, reflect the following
information:

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On May 20, 1964, [REDACTED] visited PAA's Office
at Vanderbilt Avenue and 45th Street, New York City, where, with
[REDACTED] (since transferred to PAA, Boston),
he requested reservations for 25 persons for travel June 10, 1964
from Chicago to Philadelphia and on to Paris, France the same day.
The return date was left open. [REDACTED] furnished the name of
one [REDACTED] Street, New York City, Telephone
[REDACTED] as the person through whom he could be contacted.

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By May 25, 1964, SLATER had furnished the following
list of 25 passengers to PAA, for whom tickets were prepared:

Name

Ticket Number

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

026440132590

BAKER, GEN.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

10/19/64

New York, New York

NY 100-150205

SAS [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED] dbr

10/22/64

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/27/64

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL TO CUBA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted], Pan American Airlines 600 Fifth Avenue, a Cuban refugee, advised that [redacted] whom he could identify if called upon to do so, paid to him \$10,420.00 in cash on May 25, 1964 in payment of 25 tickets at \$416.80 each, for transportation from Chicago to Philadelphia to Paris to New York to Chicago. Payment was made in bills of \$100.00 denominations.

Mr. [redacted] said receiving this amount of cash was highly unusual.

Mr. [redacted] said he issued what amounted to an Exchange Order to be used by [redacted] when he picked up the tickets. [redacted] however, did not return to obtain the tickets until June 3, 1964.

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-7-

On 10/19/64 at New York, New York File # NY 100-150205
 by SAS [redacted] and Date dictated 10/22/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10/27/64

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL TO CUBA

Date _____
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Airlines (PAA), 600 Fifth Avenue, advised that [redacted] whom she could identify at some future date if necessary, personally contacted her at the above address on June 3, 1964 for the purpose of picking up 25 tickets for which he had paid \$10,420.00 on May 25, 1964. He produced an Exchange Order representing that amount.

[redacted] Miss [redacted] said that prior to obtaining the tickets, [redacted] requested cancellation of one passenger. He also changed the names of three others. Since [redacted] had previously requested cancellation of two others, the number of passengers was reduced to 22.

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Miss [redacted] said she issued 22 tickets to [redacted]. He then was sent "upstairs" for the refund necessitated by the cancellations.

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Miss [redacted] said she was again contacted by [redacted] on June 8, 1964, at the PAA Office, at which time he cancelled additional reservations for himself and three others. Thus, a refund became necessary and in this regard she issued to him PAA Check Number 162097 in the amount of \$1,667.20, representing cancellation of four passengers.

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b7C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~On 10/19/64 at New York, New York File # NY 100-150205SAS [redacted] and
by [redacted] dbr Date dictated 10/22/64b6
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FBI

Date: 10/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439769)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-150205)
SUBJECT: STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA
IS-C
(OO:NEW YORK)

ReBuairtel to NY, 10/8/64 requesting the NYO
to conduct investigation based on testimony of [redacted]
[redacted] before the HCUA on 9/28/64 in executive session.

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3-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
2-Chicago (100-40180) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1-100-35855) [redacted]
7-Detroit [redacted] (Enclos. 7) (RM)
(1) [redacted]
(1) [redacted] (GENERAL BAKER)
(1-100-31457) [redacted]
(1-100-25061) [redacted]
(1) [redacted]
(1) [redacted]
2-Milwaukee (100-14137) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1-100-14406) [redacted]
2-Omaha [redacted] (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1) [redacted]
3-Philadelphia [redacted] (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1) [redacted]
(1) [redacted]
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York (100-153361) [redacted]
1-New York {100- [redacted]
1-New York (100-153367) [redacted]
1-New York [redacted]

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WMS:dcr
(25) 18

[redacted]
SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
NOV 4 1964

[redacted]
FBI - DETROIT
M.C. Lance

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NY 100-150205

Enclosed for the Bureau, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee,
Omaha and Philadelphia are 10, 2, 7, 2, 2 and 3 copies, re-
spectively, of an LHM reflecting travel arrangements by
[redacted] with Pan American Airlines, NYC.

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Copies of the LHM are designated to files of those
who made the trip to Cuba. The names who did not participate
have been indexed.

The LHM has been marked "Confidential" inasmuch
as the disclosure of information from sources utilized
in the appendix could result in identification of sources
of continuing value, impair their future effectiveness and
thus adversely effect the nations defense interests.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442684) DATE: 11/19/64

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-768) (P)

SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM).
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
(OO: PHILADELPHIA)

On November 19 1964 [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-46948) (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago (157-397) (Info) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (RM)
(1 - 157- [redacted])

7 - Detroit

(1 - [redacted])

(1 - [redacted])

(2 - 157-New [redacted])

(1 - [redacted] (SCTC))

[redacted]
SEARCHED _____

SERIALIZED _____

INDEXED _____

FILED _____

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TPD/pjb
(13)

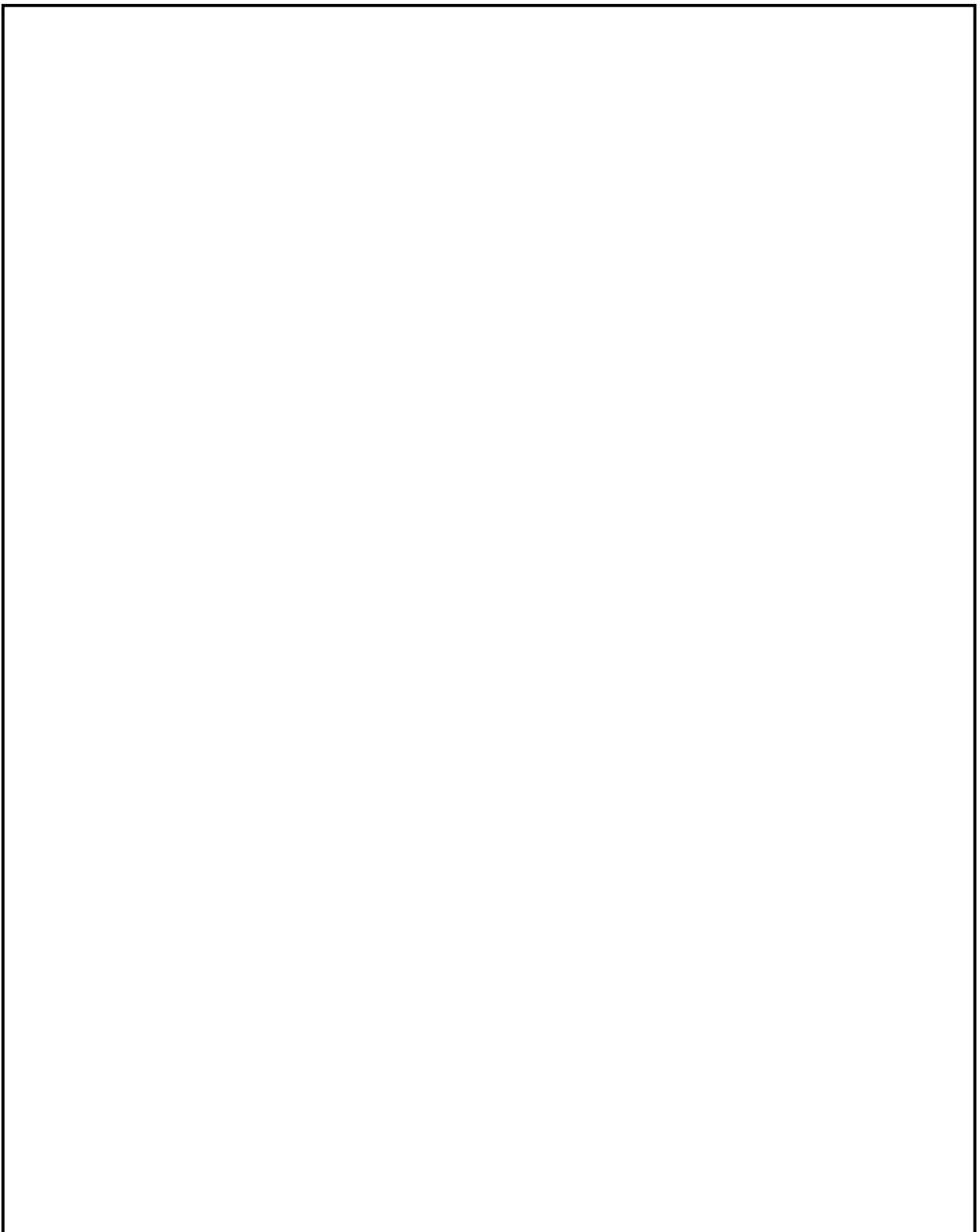
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DE 157-768



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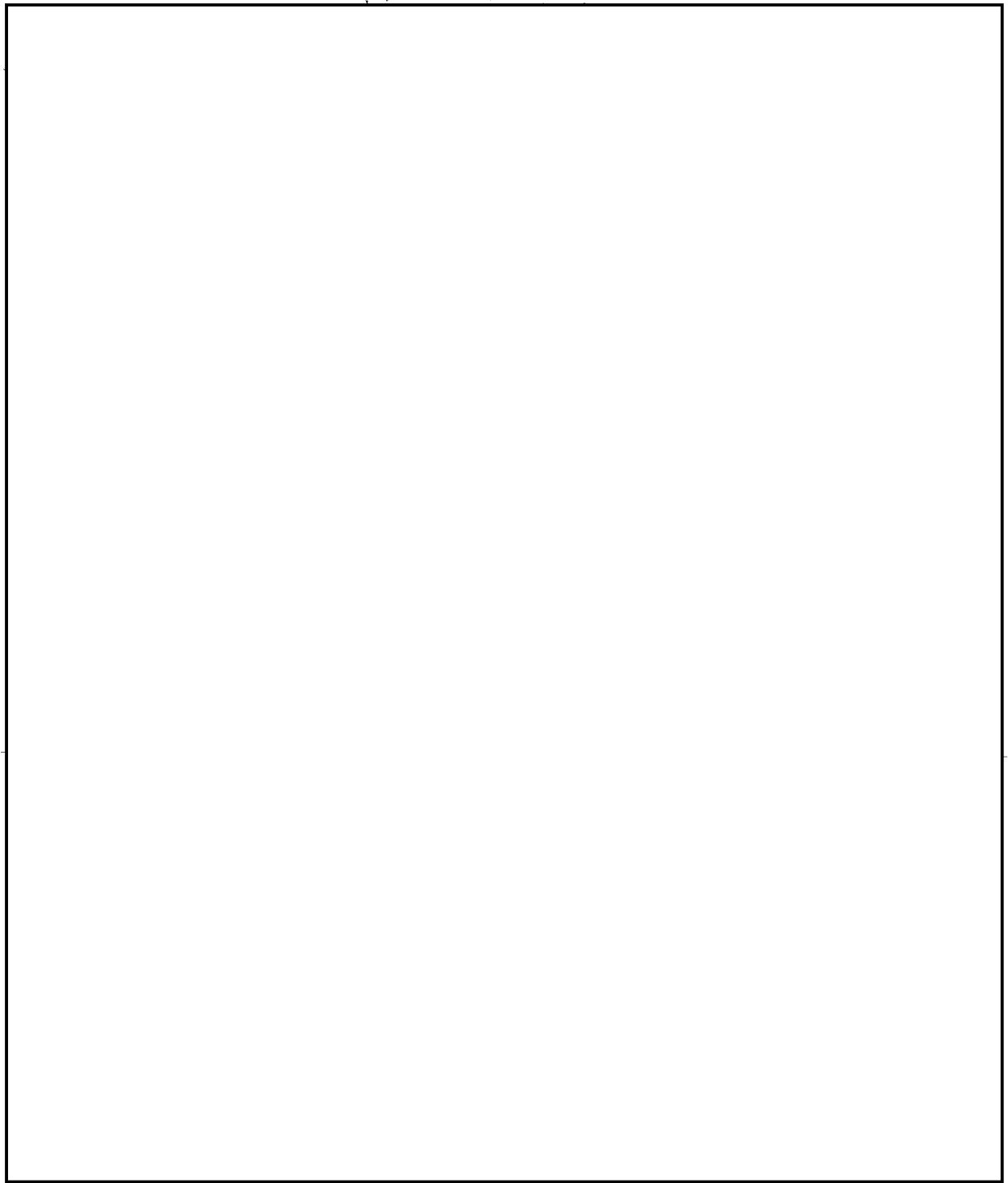
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DE 157-768



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DE 157-768

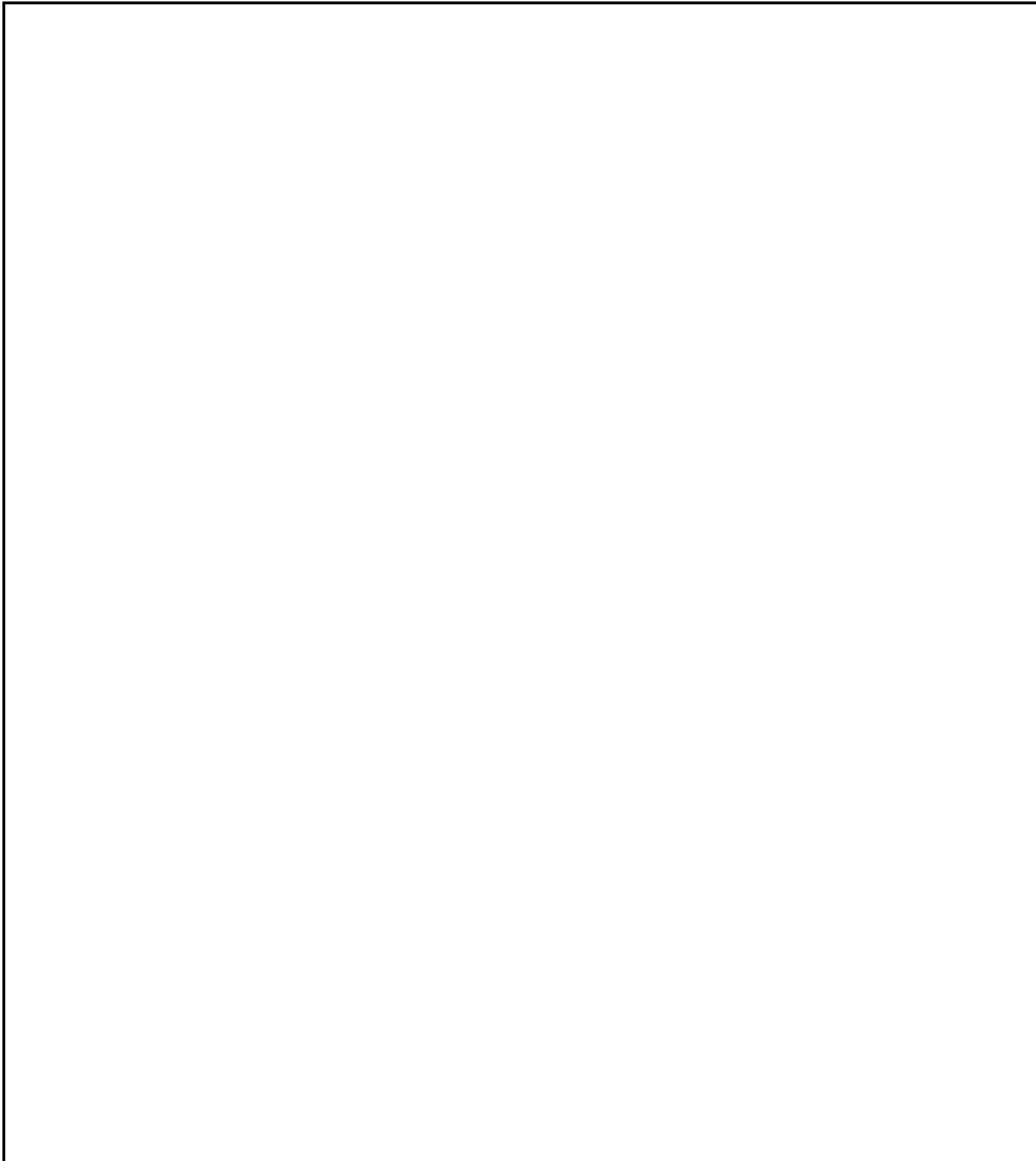
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DE 157-768

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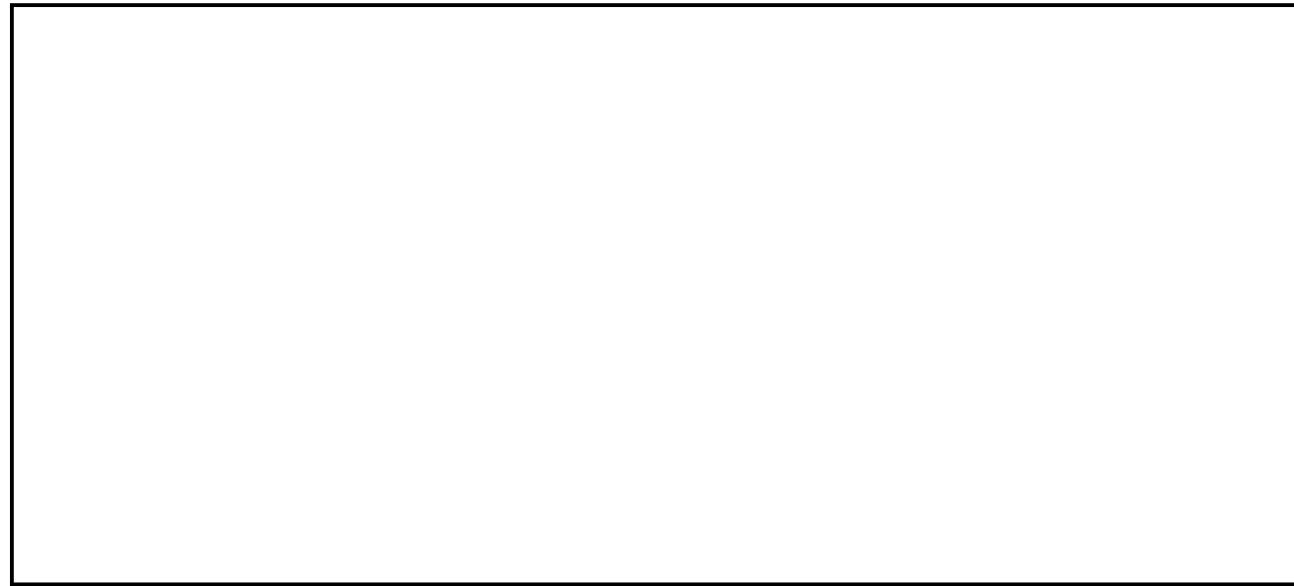


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The above is being submitted for the information
of the Bureau and interested offices.

In the event any additional information is obtained
concerning the above, it will be promptly furnished.

F B I

Date: 11/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442685)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-397)

SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
OO: PHILADELPHIA

Re Chicago teletype 11/3/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory LHM concerning the RAM conference held in Nashville, Tennessee, over the weekend of 10/30/64 - 11/1/64. Also enclosed are appropriate number of copies of this LHM for designated offices.

5 - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
 1 - [redacted]
 1 - [redacted]

2 - Atlanta (Encs. 2) (RM)
 1 - 100- [redacted]

2 - Boston (157-260) (Encs. 2) (RM)
 1 - 100- [redacted]

2 - Charlotte (Encs. 2) (RM)
 1 - 100- [redacted]

4 - Cleveland (157-280) (Encs. 4) (RM)
 1 - 100- [redacted]
 1 - 100- [redacted]
 1 - 100- [redacted] (LNU)

4 - Detroit (157-768) (Encs. 4) (RM)
 1 - 100- General BAKER, JR. 157-368-4/D
 1 - 100- [redacted]
 1 - 100- [redacted] (LNU)

COPIES CONTINUED ON ii PAGE

JCS:jmn
(61)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
NOV 7 1964
DETROIT

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

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CG 157-397

3 - Denver (Encs. 3) (RM)
1 - 100- [REDACTED] (LNU)
1 - 100- [REDACTED] (LNU)

2 - Los Angeles (Info) (Encs. 2) (RM)

8 - Memphis (157-288) (Encs. 8) (RM)
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
1 - 100- Mrs. [REDACTED]
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
1 - 100- African American Student Movement
1 - 100- [REDACTED] (LNU)

6 - New York (157-927) (Encs. 6) (RM)
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
1 - 100- [REDACTED] (LNU)
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
1 - 100- [REDACTED]

3 - Philadelphia (Encs. 3) (RM)
1 - 100- [REDACTED]

2 - San Francisco (Info) (Encs. 2) (RM)

2 - San Diego (Info) (Encs. 2) (RM)

4 - WFO (Encs. 4) (RM)
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
1 - 100- [REDACTED]

12 - Chicago
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - 100- 41304 [REDACTED]
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
1 - 100- [REDACTED]

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CG 157-397

The location of the sources furnishing information regarding this conference is being set forth as Washington, D.C., and sources PSIs [redacted]

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[redacted]. This LHM has been paraphrased and information set forth therein in general terms for the same purpose. The LHM is being classified confidential as the information furnished by these two sources utilized in the LHM might reasonably result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

For the information of offices who have not received previous communications in this matter, RAM has been described by these two sources as a revolutionary Negro nationalist organization oriented toward the Chinese Marxist-Leninist line dedicated to the replacement of capitalism in this country with socialism. It is entirely non-white in membership and follows the writings of [redacted] expatriate residing in Cuba. RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of white society in this country through minority revolution and has a three stage plan through which it intends to accomplish this purpose.

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The Bureau has instructed that no known RAM members be interviewed concerning the organization itself without Bureau authority.

Chicago urgently requests all receiving offices to conduct any indicated investigation with the utmost discretion to avoid compromising the sources referred to above, representing at present the Bureau's only live coverage of RAM. Additionally, these sources have expressed fear for their lives in the event their services to the Bureau become known.

The sources returned to [redacted] from the Nashville conference early [redacted] and were subsequently contacted. Concerning the RAM conference held in Nashville over the previous weekend, they advised that they had left [redacted] en route to Nashville at approximately [redacted] They travelled [redacted] and

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CG 157-397

[Redacted]

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Regarding [redacted] sources describe him as a

[redacted] He is an associate of long standing and when he learned of their

[Redacted]

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Sources and their companions experienced considerable

[Redacted]

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It was their understanding at the time that there had been a

[Redacted]

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It might be noted at this point that prior to their [redacted]

[redacted]
Chicago Chapter of the African American Student Movement, and had [redacted]

[redacted] Subsequent to this and as sources were leaving [redacted]

[redacted] RAM member in Chicago; however he was unavailable but [redacted] an associate of [redacted] and a Chicago [redacted], was determined to be present [redacted] [redacted] whose RAM affiliation is not known, furnished the sources [redacted]

The first session of the conference was held at the Pinnacle Bowling Alley in Nashville under the nominal sponsorship of the African American Student Movement; however, shortly after the meeting commenced this pretense was abandoned and all those present were acquainted with the fact that this was an affair sponsored by RAM. There were 34 persons present at this opening session of the conference from Denver, Detroit, Cleveland, New York, Boston, Washington, D.C., Nashville, Atlanta, Chicago and Philadelphia.

In connection with individuals who attended various sessions of this conference and who participated in its activities, the following are identities obtained by the sources:

Atlanta

[redacted] - Sources are not clear as to exactly where [redacted] resides and their best assumption as to his actual residence is that he possibly operates out of both Atlanta, Georgia, and New York City, New York. He furnished a residence address of [redacted] Street, New York City, apartment [redacted] telephone [redacted]; however, he also exhibited a press card from the "Atlanta Inquirer" and was heard to state on one occasion that he resided in Atlanta. He is

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CG 157-397

reportedly a [redacted] and has [redacted]. Sources advised that [redacted] is a very alert and intelligent person, appears to have the ability to influence people, and they anticipated that he will become influential in future RAM activities.

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Boston

[redacted] - Little is known about [redacted] other than that he is currently a student at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is not known in what city his permanent residence is located.

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Charlotte

[redacted] - Sources advised that there has been a question as to where [redacted] resides since they have known him and they have assumed more recently that he is from New York City, New York. He was overheard to state at this conference, however, that he is from or spends most of his time in North Carolina and sources speculate that he might be from Monroe, North Carolina, which is the location of the Monroe Defense Committee, an organization affiliated with [redacted]

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Cleveland

Three individuals were known to be present from the Cleveland area. [redacted] (ph) and [redacted] (LNU). [redacted] resides at [redacted] in Cleveland and has a telephone number [redacted]. He is a [redacted] [redacted] and has the call signal [redacted]. Nothing is known about [redacted] and sources speculate that she might have attended the conference primarily as a companion for [redacted]

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Denver

[redacted] (LNU) and [redacted] (LNU) - Sources advised that both of these individuals are students at Colorado State University. [redacted] is a male Negro and [redacted] is

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CG 157-397

a female Negro. During the conference, these two individuals were assigned the task of developing a chapter of the African American Student Movement on the campus of the Colorado State University. These two arrived in Nashville, Saturday, P.M., 10/31/64.

Detroit

Sources advised there were six individuals present from Detroit. They included [redacted] and General BAKER, JR. as well as an individual known only to them as [redacted] (LNU). The other three individuals remain[redacted] unknown. [redacted] has recently quit school at Fiske University and has indicated that he plans to return to Detroit "to join the cause".

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Nashville

Persons identified as present at this conference from the Nashville area include [redacted] and his wife as well as [redacted]. Sources advised that [redacted] is reportedly a student at Fiske University where she recently [redacted] African American Student Movement. In connection with this effort, she contacted the officials of the college who objected to her activities; however, she was not in any way disciplined by the school, at least to the sources' knowledge.

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New York

[redacted] - Information regarding [redacted] has previously been set forth; however, in connection with his activities in the entertainment industry, the sources did additionally state that [redacted] mentioned plans for the [redacted] of some type by [redacted] and [redacted], Negro entertainers of New York, the purpose of which would be to raise funds for the organization. Previous communications from Chicago have indicated that both [redacted] have been mentioned as RAM members in the New York area.

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Philadelphia

[redacted] - Insofar as is known, [redacted] was the only individual present at the conference from the Philadelphia area.

WFO

There were three individuals at the conference believed to be from Washington, D.C. [redacted], the son of [redacted] a Negro author, [redacted] a Negro female believed to be affiliated in some capacity with "Harlem Youth News", and [redacted] about whom no identifying information was obtained.

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At the Friday PM session of the conference attended by the 34 individuals referred to above, [redacted] (LNU) briefly served as [redacted] and [redacted]. He made a few introductory comments as to the purpose of the affair and then introduced [redacted] from Cleveland, Ohio, describing him as [redacted] RAM.

[redacted] thereafter spoke at great length as to the purposes of the organization and as to the purposes of the conference itself. He stated that RAM is involved in a war for the minds of men as well as directing its struggle against the forces of imperialism. RAM calls for the elimination of imperialism. He described revolution as [redacted]

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the redemption of black America, calling it a moral responsibility. He referred to it as a method by which the Negro people can be elevated and upraised. He stated that ennui is the essence of American culture today, describing it as sterile and stated that Western intelligence does not have the capacity to understand the new world which is in the process of being built. He stated that the verdict of the dialectical forces of history denotes the inevitable triumph of the Bandung world. He quoted extensively from W.E.B. DU BOIS, Negro historian, with emphasis upon his statement to the effect that the country which has enslaved the Negro people can certainly not be expected to free the Negroes.

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He described Garveyism as a premature movement, ahead of its time, but described GARVEY himself as a hero because in his own era, he was a philosopher and organizer who was on the right path.

[redacted] stated that RAM members must necessarily consider themselves to be international outlaws, describing the organization itself as illegal and unconstitutional. Nationalism, as it has existed in the world in the past, is an anachronism and is archaic. It must be expanded to an understanding of the ideology of the Bandung world. Non-alignment, as a national policy, as practiced for example by India, is a stupid policy depending for its strength upon empty moral values. [redacted] stated that revolution is the only solution to the proper sharing of the world's goods.

[redacted] discussed the possibility of development of a RAM underground; however, he described the difficulties involved in this, noting that the black bourgeoisie do not understand such activities and would never support it. He concluded with the statement that the organization is expanding, at present, and the expansion is at a rate which is almost impossible to cope with. For this reason, more professional revolutionaries are necessary for the organization, to travel around to various places and to give the various local chapters direction and guidance, to instruct them in such techniques as guerilla warfare, preparation of homemade weapons, instruction in the ideological and philosophical background of RAM and to give practical training in such matters as riots and other activities, as well as studying the government's reaction against such activities as might be instigated by RAM.

[redacted] comments, for all practical purposes, concluded the Friday evening session and it is to be noted that during his comments he made no effort to disguise or conceal the revolutionary nature of the organization and departed almost immediately from the pretext that the conference was being held under the auspices of the African American Student Movement.

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After his comments, [redacted] of Philadelphia took the floor. After his greeting to those present, he proceeded to divide those present into three groups so that they would be able to meet separately when necessary during the remainder of the conference's sessions.

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The Saturday session of the conference did not begin until near the middle of the afternoon and was attended by approximately 50 persons. This would indicate that some additional individuals, primarily local, were present; however, a sufficient number was present at this point so that it was difficult to keep track of those individuals who were there. It is known, however, that at least two additional individuals attended this session of the affair from either Fiske or Tennessee State University. One of the individuals was named [redacted] home address [redacted] Mt. Vernon, New York, and the other was identified as a [redacted] address [redacted] Tennessee A&I.

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It is known that [redacted] read a number of poetical selections to those present at the conference; however, the sources spent almost the entire day Saturday either [redacted]

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Those persons who participated in the [redacted]
were the following:

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During the Saturday [redacted]

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During these [redacted] of Saturday also

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During the [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] the sources were in [redacted]
and [redacted] They advised
that it appeared he was [redacted]

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JCS/vmm

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During these conversations [redacted]

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While [redacted], the sources would, among other things,

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JCS/vmm

In connection with the indicated travel above,
on the part of these sources [redacted].
the sources advised [redacted]

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Still in connection with the issue of [redacted]

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In connection with [redacted]

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JCS/vmm

[redacted]

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In connection with [redacted]

[redacted]

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The [redacted] of the conference were again held
at [redacted] and consisted of [redacted]

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The sources attended the session [redacted]

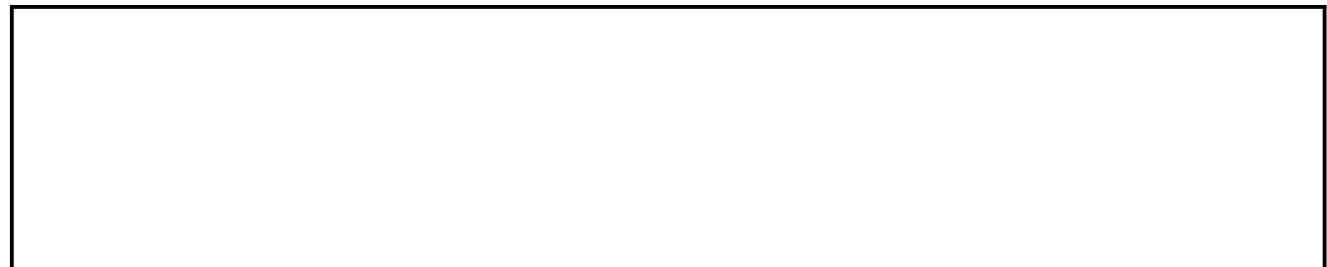
during the course of this session were [redacted] comments

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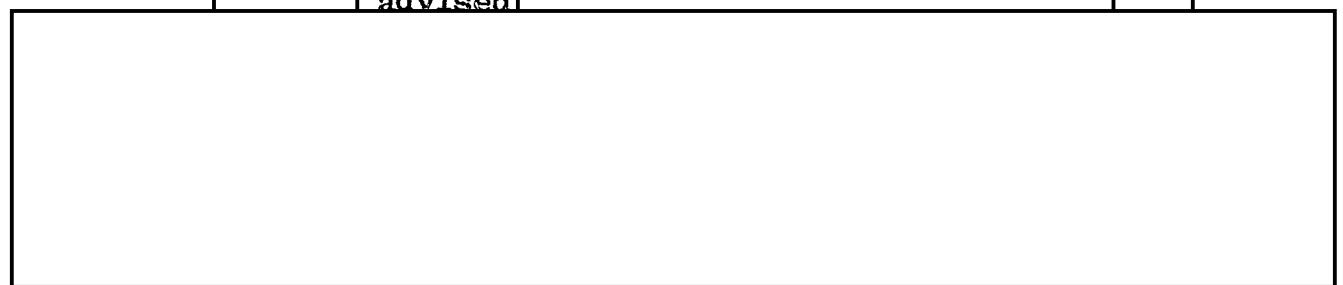
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JCS/vmn



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These separate sessions lasted for a relatively short
while after which the [redacted]



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Subsequent to the [redacted]

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[redacted] It should be
noted at this point that late [redacted]

Subsequent to the conclusion of the Nashville conference
on Sunday, [redacted]

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Because the sources continued to [redacted]

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In connection [redacted] which various individuals
had in their possession during the course of this conference,
sources noted that [redacted] student at [redacted]
stated that he had possession of a [redacted]

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and he was [redacted]

[redacted] . The sources advised [redacted] that [redacted]

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Sources advised that [redacted]

The delegates from Detroit [redacted]
however, it was not known to whom this belonged. One of the [redacted]

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In addition, for information of Memphis, [redacted] in
conversation on [redacted] advised the sources that [redacted]

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In connection with [redacted] from Detroit, it
has been previously noted that he is a [redacted] and
his [redacted] has been set forth. Sources advised that this
was a matter of considerable interest to the RAM [redacted]

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[redacted] was engaged in conversation by the sources
at various times during the conference; the sources' evaluation
of this individual set forth above.

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In the course of miscellaneous conversation, [redacted]
referred to an incident in New York City within the past several
years wherein [redacted]

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[redacted] and General BAKER from Detroit were the most influential Detroit representatives at the conference and had with them a large number of photographs which they had obtained during a recent student tour to Cuba. These pictures contained a variety of photographs depicting such as the civilian militia in Cuba, girls in battle fatigue-type uniforms carrying rifles and submachine guns, as well as photographs of members of the revolutionary forces now engaged in Venezuela. They took great pride in the fact that the Detroit RAM has succeeded in establishing a rifle club which is, for all practical purposes, being subsidized by the Detroit YMCA in that the RAM forces there utilize facilities of the "Y" in connection with their practice with these weapons.

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The sources advised that, to the best of their knowledge, there was no discussion at the conference which specifically established a timetable for the introduction of revolutionary activities or guerilla-type warfare in the United States. They advised that there were frequent references to the necessity for such activities eventually; however, it is anticipated that at the very earliest, such activities will be sometime in the future, at least a year or more away, and there have been no definite plans to their knowledge made so far by the RAM collective leadership which calls for the introduction of such activities.

The sources made available to the Chicago Office a voluminous supply of literature which they obtained at this conference. This material is currently in the process of being reviewed and Chicago will set forth pertinent information contained

CG 157-397

JCS:jrn

therein with appropriate leads upon the completion of this review. It is anticipated that most of the items referred to will be reproduced and made available to the Bureau and interested offices.

Concerning all of the above information, it will be noted that a number of individuals are referred to who have not previously been of knowledge to these sources and on whom they have never reported. These individuals include those from Denver, Boston, Atlanta, New York, WFO, Memphis, Detroit, Charlotte, and Cleveland. These offices should review the above and, where these individuals are referred to, should furnish pertinent information available in office indices concerning them, should conduct review of pertinent public records which might provide background information concerning them, and should contact reliable and established sources only at present in an effort to identify and determine the validity of the information set forth emanating from Chicago's sources.

In this connection, the Bureau advised the Chicago Office by letter dated November 2, 1964, that a large portion of the information furnished by these two sources has not been verified and that, where possible, efforts should be made to either verify or disprove information furnished in the future by them. The investigation conducted by the interested offices to determine all available information concerning the individuals of interest to each indicated office should be discreet and handled with care so as not to compromise these sources who are at present, as indicated previously, the Bureau's only live sources concerning this organization.

Chicago is considering these individuals to have furnished reliable information in the past inasmuch as none of the information furnished by them, concerning their own background or substantive concerning RAM, has as yet proved to be false, misleading, or erroneous. The enclosed letterhead memorandum consequently refers to them as having furnished reliable information in the past.

CG 157-397

JCS:jrn

It will be noted that a copy of this memorandum has been designated for an individual referred to as [] (LNU) from New York City. This individual was referred to by [] in conversation with the sources on []

[] He described []

[] Details were not forthcoming and the sources, having just met for the first time many of the individuals identified above, did not feel that they were in a position to question these individuals too closely on many leading statements made, fearing that to do so would jeopardize their security.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
November 3, 1964

RE: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT;
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised October 26, 1964, that the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) Conference in Nashville, Tennessee, would be held over the weekend of October 30 - November 1, 1964, under the guise of the African-American Student Movement (AASM). This source stated that [redacted]
[redacted] Nashville, Tennessee,

[redacted] On November 1, 1964, this source advised that the Nashville Conference of RAM had begun October 30, 1964. Sessions of the conference were held on October 31, 1964, throughout the day and the evening hours at [redacted] Avenue North, Nashville, and at the [redacted], Nashville, Tennessee.

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This group discussed [redacted]

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Also discussed were plans for [redacted]

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~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SERIALIZED *[Signature]* FILED *[Signature]*
NOV 5 1964
FBI - DETROIT
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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

Source identified the following individuals in addition to [redacted] as being present at the meeting of [redacted]

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[redacted]
Other groups meeting simultaneously with the [redacted]

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The other group in session was the [redacted]

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The source advised that [redacted] read a message to the conference from [redacted] reportedly received from Peking, Communist China. Source stated that General Baker Jr. and [redacted], both of Detroit, Michigan, had arrived at the conference in a late model white Pontiac, accompanied by four other individuals. The Detroit group had [redacted] and this group boasted of a rifle club currently in operation at the Detroit YMCA. The source continued that he had learned that [redacted] had arrived at the conference in an old model blue station wagon, accompanied by six or seven youth gang members from the Chicago area.

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The source continued that [redacted] of Nashville had reportedly made efforts to recruit for the conference at Fisk University and Tennessee A&I State University with little success. Not more than four to six Negro males and females from both universities were noted in attendance at the conference. Total attendance at the conference was between twenty and thirty, all Negro females and males.

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This source subsequently advised on November 1, 1964, that the Nashville Conference of RAM had concluded

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

and that all out-of-town groups were to depart Nashville this date. Source stated that conference delegates either had or were to [redacted] this date for fellowship and to say goodby. Source stated no violence or incidents had occurred or had been planned for Nashville during the conference.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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F B I

Date: 11/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442684)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (157-588) (P)

SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT;
IS - MISC

Re Memphis tels dated 10/30, 10/31, and 11/1/64,
and Memphis airtel dated 11/3/64, all to the Bureau.

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies and 3 copies each for Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Philadelphia and 2 copies each for Atlanta, Boston, and Denver of LHM dated and captioned as above. Two copies of this memorandum have been prepared for dissemination to Secret Service, Nashville, Tenn., two copies for District Intelligence Officer, 6th Naval District, U.S. Naval Base, Charleston, S.C., and one copy each for Headquarters, Third Army, Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga., and District Commander, 8th District, Office of Special Investigations, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. However, these copies are not being disseminated pending advice from the Bureau as requested in Memphis tel dated 11/1/64. These copies for outside agencies being maintained Memphis file.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Boston (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago (Encs. 4) (RM) (157-397)
- 3 - Philadelphia (Encs. 4) (RM)
- 3 - Cleveland (Encs. 4) (RM)
- 2 - Denver (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 3 - Detroit (Encs. 4) (RM) (157-768)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 6 - Memphis (2 - 157-588; 1 - 100-new -)
1 - 157-556 - POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN
AREAS; 1 - 44-553 - RACIAL SITUATION, MEMPHIS DIVISION;

HH:lh 1 - 66-1687 SUB)
(29)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 5 1964	
FBI - DETROIT	

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Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

ME 157-588

Also transmitted for Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Philadelphia is one copy each of photograph of [redacted] obtained from the Nashville-Davidson County police file 24221.

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The attached LHM is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" inasmuch as it contains information from a confidential source, disclosure of which could result in his compromise and possible loss to the Bureau. Although the two Chicago sources, [redacted]

[redacted] - Probationary), furnished all of the information in attached LHM, it is being attributed to only one source at Nashville in a further effort to protect their identities, and since most of the information obtained through contact with sources in Nashville actually came from [redacted] who acted primarily as spokesman for the two, and since he was alone at the last of the two contacts in Nashville. Sources were contacted at the first instance in Nashville by SA's [redacted] and JOHN E. RODGERS, and [redacted] was subsequently contacted alone by SA [redacted]

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Memphis notes that fisur coverage of [redacted] and his residence over the weekend of 10/30 - 11/1/64 tends to verify information furnished by Chicago sources re RAM conference. Sources advised that [redacted] and his wife, [redacted] apparently are well aware of the nature of RAM and its activities. Sources stated that [redacted] reportedly will attempt to organize support at Fisk University and Tennessee A&I University campuses for RAM under the guise of the African-American Student Movement. Referenced Memphis airtel advised that a separate case had been opened on [redacted] and that investigation concerning him would be conducted. Memphis currently attempting to develop additional information re other delegates to RAM conference.

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It may be noted that Memphis established a stationary lookout on [redacted] Southern Publishing Association located at [redacted] Avenue North, Nashville, a publishing firm operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Photographs of persons observed at [redacted] residence were taken, and copies will be made available to interested offices at a later date for identification.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
November 6, 1964

RE: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

On November 1, 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) had held a conference in Nashville, Tennessee, over the weekend of October 30, -November 1, 1964, under the guise of a meeting on the African-American Student Movement. Sessions of this conference were held at the Pinnacle Bowling Lanes, Heiman Street, Nashville, Tennessee. [redacted]

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[redacted] Nashville, Tennessee. [redacted] acted as [redacted]
Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who were stationed in the vicinity of [redacted] and in the [redacted] area observed the following pertinent activities on the dates indicated:

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October 30, 1964:

10:20 a.m. A 1958 gray Volkswagen Sedan bearing Tennessee License [redacted] was observed parked in front of [redacted]

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2:10 p.m. [redacted] was observed to depart his residence at [redacted] enter the 1958 gray Volkswagen above and was observed to drive to [redacted] Nashville, parking and entering at 2:25 p.m.

2:30 p.m. He returned to his car and drove to the Fisk University Campus where he entered Jubilee Hall.

3:04 p.m. [redacted] was observed in his car driving from the vicinity of Fisk University and was last observed at 3:08 p.m.

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Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

157-76

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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NOV 10 1964	
FBI — DETROIT	

M. Lane Jr.

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

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3:55 p.m.

His car was observed parked in front of [redacted]

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4:15 p.m.

[redacted] was observed standing on the front porch of [redacted] talking with a Negro female. They were observed to stand very close during their conversation and to hold hands occasionally while talking.

4:20 p.m.

[redacted] departed [redacted] in his car and was observed to return to his residence at 4:30 p.m.

4:45 p.m.

He departed his residence again in his car and was not subsequently observed on this date.

It might be noted that at 1:40 p.m. a male Negro, 22 to 24 years old 5'7" tall had been observed to go to the mailbox at [redacted] and at 2:45 p.m. this individual, identity unknown, came out of the residence and walked up and down on [redacted] in front of the residence.

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At 3:20 p.m. this date a yellow and white 1957 Ford Sedan bearing Tennessee license, number not obtained, was observed to arrive at the [redacted] residence. This car contained two Negro males and one Negro female, all between 20 and 25 years of age. It stopped briefly and one Negro male and one Negro female departed the car, which car left immediately driven by a Negro male. At 4:05 p.m. a black two-door Oldsmobile driven by a Negro male, 20 to 25 years of age, with two female Negroes of about the same age as passengers, was observed to arrive at the [redacted] residence where they stayed briefly before departing.

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October 31, 1964:

9:45 a.m.

[redacted] accompanied by four other male Negroes and one Negro female, departed [redacted] and entered [redacted] 1958 Volkswagen. The four unknown Negro males were described as follows:

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Number 1

Age 22 - 24

Height 5'11"

Weight 150

Dress Brown sport coat, dark slacks, worn horn rimmed glasses

Hair Bushy and black

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

Number 2

Age 22 - 23 years
Height 5' 9"
Weight 165 pounds
Hair Black
Characteristics Carried magazine "Black America"
Dress Wore dark sport coat, grey slacks

Number 3

Age 24 years
Height 5' 10"
Weight 150 pounds

Number 4

Age 23 - 25 years
Height 5' 11"
Weight 155 pounds
Hair Black
Dress Olive slacks and brown sport coat
Characteristics Carried notebook.

The Negro female was described as follows:

Age 22 - 24 years
Height 5' 7"
Weight 120 pounds
Complexion Light
Hair Brown
Dress Wore olive raincoat.

This group was observed at [redacted] and Clarksville Highway at 9:50 A. M. and the car not subsequently observed until 10:15 A. M. when [redacted] was observed parking his Volkswagen at his residence which he entered at 10:17 A. M.

At 11:58 A. M. a Negro male, age 20, described as 5' 10", 150 pounds, dark brown complexion, short haircut, with olive sport jacket and trousers was observed to enter [redacted] residence.

At 12:27 P. M. [redacted] accompanied by a Negro female, 25 years, 5' 6", 130 pounds, wearing a bright red dress and red head band was observed departing [redacted] and thereafter to enter [redacted] automobile.

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

The Negro male who had entered [redacted] residence at 11:58 A. M. earlier was observed to come out of the residence, and talk briefly with [redacted] at the car. He then re-entered the residence and [redacted] and the Negro female departed and drove directly to the Pinnacle Bowling Lanes, Heiman Street, Nashville, Tennessee, where they parked and entered at 12:35 P. M.

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At 2:55 P. M. [redacted] and the Negro female who had accompanied him to the bowling alley were observed departing the bowling alley parking lot in [redacted] automobile. They drove to a Wishy Washy establishment at 18th and Jefferson Street which they entered at 2:59 P. M. At 3:04 P. M., they departed the Wishy Washy and drove north on 18th Avenue and were last observed at 3:05 P. M.

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At 2:05 P. M. this date a green pickup truck, driven by a Negro male, 5' 8", 150 pounds, medium build, medium brown close-cropped hair, was observed to arrive at [redacted] residence. Something was unloaded from the truck into the garage at the residence and this Negro male parked the truck near the driveway and left it there and entered the house.

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At 2:58 P. M., this Negro male departed the residence in this pickup truck.

At 3:05 P. M. a blue 1957 Ford station wagon bearing current Illinois License [redacted] arrived at [redacted]. Eight or nine youthful male Negroes were observed to depart the station wagon and enter [redacted]

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

At 3:28 P. M. a white two-door 1964 or 1965 Pontiac sedan bearing Michigan License [redacted] was observed to arrive at [redacted]. This car was driven by a male Negro, 6', 160 to 170 pounds, medium dark complexion, wearing a brown belted jacket. Two Negro females, age - 20 to 25, were observed as passengers in this car. One was dressed in a bright red dress and the other in a bright royal blue dress, no further description obtained. This car stopped briefly at [redacted] and departed shortly thereafter driven by the male Negro.

At 4:10 P. M. the green pickup truck noted above arrived at the [redacted] residence with two Negro males in it. They obtained something from the garage at [redacted] and immediately left in the truck.

At 4:20 P. M. a Negro male, age 20, 6' 1", 180 pounds, was observed standing on the front porch at [redacted]. He stayed there briefly and returned to the house.

At 4:43 P. M. the white Pontiac bearing License [redacted] returned to [redacted] residence carrying four Negro males and one Negro female. All of them departed the car and entered the residence.

At 4:30 P. M. [redacted] Volkswagen returned to the residence and a large group from inside the house of from eight to twelve people gathered around the Volkswagen talking. Thereafter, about four Negro males, believed to be part of the group which had arrived in the blue Ford station wagon, went to the field behind the residence and ran several "laps" around the field. A group milled around the front of the residence and at least fourteen Negro males and three Negro females were observed in and out of the residence.

At 5:00 P. M. everyone departed the front of the residence and entered the residence.

At 5:03 P. M. several in the group were observed eating plate lunches in the vicinity of the front yard and front porch of the residence.

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

The white 1964 Pontiac, Michigan License [redacted] returned to [redacted] residence with three or four Negro males as passengers.

At 5:15 P. M. [redacted] and a male Negro departed the residence in his Volkswagen.

At 5:26 P. M. seven Negro males from inside the house were observed looking in the trunk of the Michigan automobile. They were looking at what appeared to be a sword and were passing it around to several of the Negro males.

At 5:28 P. M. [redacted] Volkswagen was observed in the vicinity of his residence and was noted to depart the vicinity of the residence toward Clarksville Highway.

At 5:32 P. M. a group of Negro males and females from inside [redacted] residence came to the front porch and the front yard of the residence and were observed putting on coats and obviously preparing for travel.

At 5:35 P. M. one Negro male departed the house into the front yard carrying two brief cases.

At 5:39 P. M. seven Negro males entered the white Pontiac and thereafter two or three more got into the Pontiac and drove from the vicinity. This car was observed at 5:45 P. M. on Clarksville Highway with seven to ten Negro males and females as passengers. They drove to the vicinity of the Fisk campus where they stopped briefly and then drove around in the vicinity of the campus where they were last observed at 5:55 P. M. at a nearby service station talking with a Negro attendant.

At 5:59 P. M. a group of Negro males entered the blue 1957 Ford station wagon and departed. They were subsequently observed on Clarksville Highway at a nearby service station and they thereafter drove in the vicinity of North Nashville and were last observed at 6:16 P. M. at 18th and Buchanan Streets where they had parked. It was noted that one Negro male sat in the rear of the station wagon looking directly out the back window.

At 6:15 P. M. a Negro male, age - 40 to 50 years, departed the front door of [redacted] and thereafter he introduced himself to one of several young Negro males standing in front.

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

At 6:33 P. M. several Negro males and females were observed walking around in the front yard and on the front porch of [redacted].

At 6:34 P. M. the blue station wagon returned to [redacted] residence carrying a load of Negro males and females who departed the station wagon and entered the residence.

At 6:37 P. M. six Negro males and two Negro females departed the residence and walked south on 25th Avenue North.

At 6:40 P. M. nine Negro males were observed to depart [redacted] and enter the Ford station wagon. One Negro male carrying a brief bag also entered the station wagon and the group inside the station wagon was observed to take a bottle from a paper sack and some were observed to drink therefrom.

It was noted that one of the Negro males in this group apparently was quite large. He was described as 6'2" and well over 200 pounds. He appeared to be wearing jump boots and had on a sweater and a hunting cap.

At 6:42 P. M., the station wagon departed the residence with six or seven Negro males therein. Some of the group remained at [redacted] residence.

At 7:05 P. M., the station wagon returned to Brooks' residence with only one occupant.

At 7:09 P. M., the station wagon again departed the residence loaded with six or seven Negro males and females. One of the Negro males carried a brief bag.

At 7:09 P. M. [redacted] and a Negro female, believed to be his wife, departed their residence and entered his Volkswagen. They departed the area and it was noted that the lights in the residence at [redacted] were turned out.

At 7:40 P. M. the 1964 white Pontiac bearing Michigan License [redacted] was observed parked on Jefferson Street near 17th Avenue North. It was noted that it was in the vicinity of Fisk University.

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

NOVEMBER 1, 1964

At 9:45 A. M. [redacted] accompanied by a Negro male, 6', 160 pounds, wearing tweed overcoat, dark suit and tie, carrying a brief case, departed [redacted] entered [redacted] automobile and drove from the area.

At 9:53 A. M. a Negro male arrived at [redacted] residence in a cab.

At 10:00 A. M. the 1964 white Pontiac, Michigan License [redacted] was observed parked on Jefferson Street across from the Mecca House in the 1800 to 1900 Block. This car was observed to depart at 10:10 A. M. loaded with four to six Negro males and possibly some Negro females. They drove south off Jefferson Street onto 21st Avenue North and were last observed at 10:11 A. M.

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At 10:05 A. M., three Negro males departed Brooks' residence and walked south on 25th Avenue North.

At 10:21 A. M. the white Pontiac, Michigan License [redacted] arrived at [redacted] residence with five Negro males therein. This group obtained two boxes from the trunk of the car and then entered the residence. The Pontiac immediately departed the area driven by a Negro male.

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At 10:25 A. M. three Negro males were observed to enter [redacted] apparently having walked into the area.

At 10:26 A. M. [redacted] and two Negro males arrived at the residence in [redacted] Volkswagen. They departed the Volkswagen and entered the residence.

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At 10:27 A. M. a Negro male, 28 to 30 years, 5' 10", 175 pounds, wearing white wash-type trousers and shirt, and dark painters' hat, drove up at [redacted] in an olive-brown Opel station wagon.

This individual parked and entered the residence and came out approximately one minute later and departed in the station wagon.

This station wagon was observed at 10:35 A. M. at 18th and Buchanan Street and was observed to have 1963 Florida License [redacted]

At 10:40 A. M. Paul Edward Brooks and a Negro male departed his residence and drove south on 25th Avenue in Brooks' Volkswagen.

At 11:02 A. M. the green pickup truck previously mentioned above arrived at the residence of [redacted] driven by a Negro male, age 35, 5' 10", 175 pounds. The driver of this vehicle backed the truck into the driveway and entered the residence. At about the same time a 1955 Ford, blue in color, bearing Tennessee License [redacted] arrived at the residence driven by a Negro male, age 18, 5' 9", 140 pounds. This individual parked and entered the residence. A few minutes thereafter, both of these individuals departed the residence and were observed to each take a tire from the rear of the truck. The driver of the truck rolled his tire into a garage and the other male Negro rolled his tire to the blue Ford and put it in the rear seat. Thereafter both of these individuals entered the pickup truck and drove from the vicinity of the residence at 11:05 A. M. b6 b7C

At 11:07 A. M. this pickup truck was observed at 25th and Clarksville Highway. It was noted this truck had Tennessee License [redacted]

At 11:10 A. M. a white Pontiac, [redacted] - Michigan License, arrived at the residence driven by a male Negro. The driver entered the residence.

At 11:25 A. M. nine Negro males departed [redacted] and stood around the white Pontiac which was parked out front. Six Negro males then entered the Pontiac which drove away. This car was subsequently observed at two service stations in the vicinity, apparently obtaining directions from attendants.

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

At 11:44 A. M. [redacted] accompanied by an unknown male Negro and four Negro females arrived at his residence in his car.

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At 11:55 A. M. [redacted] and a Negro male were observed looking around the garage located in the rear of the lot at [redacted]. They then re-entered the residence.

At 12:01 P. M. the 1964 white Pontiac returned to the residence and two Negro females departed therefrom and entered the residence.

At 12:02 P. M. [redacted] and the Negro male who had accompanied him to the garage departed the residence and attempted to open the trunk of [redacted] Volkswagen. They thereafter re-entered the residence.

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At 12:27 P. M. [redacted] and a Negro male departed the residence. They were joined by two Negro females. They entered [redacted] vehicle and drove south on 25th Avenue North.

At 1:06 P. M. [redacted] accompanied by two Negro males and one Negro female arrived at his residence in his car.

At 1:26 P. M. the 1957 blue Ford station wagon bearing Illinois license plates mentioned heretofore arrived at the residence and seven Negro males departed therefrom and entered the residence.

At 1:33 P. M. [redacted] accompanied by a male Negro and two female Negroes were observed at the front of [redacted] remained at the residence while the other three entered the 1957 Ford station wagon and departed.

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No subsequent activity was observed this date.

On October 28, 1964, Mrs. [redacted], Registration Section, Motor Vehicle Revenue Department, Nashville, Tennessee, advised that her records indicate Tennessee License [redacted] is registered to [redacted] Nashville, Tennessee, for a 1958 gray two-door Volkswagen, Vehicle Identification Number [redacted]. Mrs. [redacted] subsequently advised on November 3, 1964, that Tennessee

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License [redacted] was issued to a 1948 Chevrolet truck.
Motor Number [redacted] to [redacted]
Street, Nashville, Tennessee. She noted that this was a
license for a pickup truck.

She continued that Tennessee License [redacted]
was a license issued for a 1955 Ford four-door sedan,
Motor Number [redacted] to [redacted],
[redacted] Nashville, Tennessee.

The April, 1964, edition of the Southern Bell
Telephone and Telegraph Directory for Nashville, Tennessee,
lists service for [redacted]
under Number [redacted]

On October 27, 1964, Mrs. [redacted]
[redacted] Driver's License Division, Tennessee Department
of Safety, advised that [redacted] was issued
Tennessee Driver's License [redacted] on November 8, 1963.
His address was shown as [redacted], Nashville,
Tennessee. According to her records [redacted] was born on
[redacted] and is described as a Negro male 5' 11".
180 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, married, wife - [redacted]
occupation - construction, employer - Bennett Construction
Company, 21st Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee. At the
time he took the driving test for this license he was driving
a 1963 Oldsmobile with Tennessee License [redacted]. Mrs. [redacted]
noted that on [redacted] was cited for [redacted]
by the Metropolitan Police Department in Nashville, Tennessee.

On October 27, 1964, Mrs. [redacted] Credit Bureau
of Nashville, Tennessee, advised that her records indicate
that [redacted] and his wife [redacted] of [redacted]
[redacted] Nashville, have been carried in their files
since February, 1964. According to her records, [redacted] was
25 years of age as of February 1964 and had resided previously
in East St. Louis, Illinois. [redacted] was shown as having been
employed by the Alexander Bennett Construction Company for one
year as a laborer and as of May, 1964, was indicated as being
[redacted] with the Home Construction Company with himself
shown [redacted]. He reportedly attended American Baptist
Theological Seminary, Nashville, for three years. His wife
[redacted] was indicated as a teacher in the Davidson County
School System. Her school was shown as Providence School.
Mrs. [redacted] added that there was nothing of a derogatory
nature in her files concerning either [redacted]
and noted that their credit was satisfactory when it was last
checked in May, 1964.

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Mrs. [redacted] continued that her records indicate that the Home Construction Company of [redacted] [redacted], Nashville, Tennessee, was chartered on May, 6, 1964, with 1,000 shares issued without nominal or par value. Capital assets of the corporation were shown as \$1.000 and charter members were shown as [redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted], [redacted] as being affiliated, but no position shown. Mrs. [redacted] stated her records contained no further information concerning the Home Construction Company other than an inquiry concerning it was received on May 28, 1964, by the Independent Plumbing and Heating Company, a wholesale plumbing concern.

On October 28, 1964, [redacted] Central Records Division, Nashville - Davidson County Metropolitan Police Department, advised that she could locate no record in her files concerning [redacted]. She noted, however, that [redacted] has a record of arrest with her Department under [redacted]. She advised that these arrests were as follows:

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
[redacted]		Dismissed
[redacted]		Dismissed
[redacted]		Criminal Court
[redacted]		Dismissed, November 21, 1960

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Miss [redacted] noted that on [redacted], [redacted], employee of Bennett Construction Company, was cited for [redacted]. He was fined \$25.00. She noted that he had previously been cited on [redacted] violation and fined \$20.00.

She continued that on [redacted] he had been involved in a [redacted] at which time he was driving a 1958 two-door Volkswagen sedan, Tennessee License [redacted]. No arrest was made in connection with this accident. She noted that an FBI Identification Division arrest record for [redacted] under FBI No. [redacted] dated March 27, 1963, indicates that he was arrested by the Police Department in Birmingham, Alabama, on [redacted], under their number [redacted] in addition to the arrest by her Department. She stated that this indicates that [redacted] was charged with [redacted] Disposition was shown thereon as released on charge of vagrancy; \$30.00 and 30 days suspended and placed on probation on charge of [redacted]

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She furnished the following descriptive and background information concerning [redacted] as contained in her files:

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Name	[redacted]
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	5' 10"
Weight	170 pounds
Birth Data	Born [redacted] East St. Louis, Illinois
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Medium brown
Build	Medium
Marital Status	Married
Wife	[redacted]
Address of Wife	[redacted] Chicago, Illinois
Occupation	Student, American Baptist Theological Seminary
Address	[redacted]
Scars and Marks	[redacted]

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

Fingerprint Classification

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Relatives
Father

[redacted]
East St. Louis, Ill.

Mother

[redacted],
East St. Louis, Ill.

Brothers

[redacted],
East St. Louis, Ill.;

[redacted]
East St. Louis;

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Sisters

[redacted] aka
Mrs. [redacted]

Cleveland, Ohio; [redacted] aka

Mrs. [redacted]
Rockford, Ill..

Mrs. [redacted] made available photographs of
[redacted]

On January 7, 1963, a second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in connection with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Conference at Nashville,

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Tennessee, held on November 22-25, 1962, that [redacted] SNCC Staff Member, had been in attendance and had come under attack in an SNCC Staff meeting for asking another SNCC Staff member if he were a Communist. [redacted] reportedly was condemned for taking it upon himself to investigate charges that another had told him about the individual. This source noted that in subsequent discussion, the general atmosphere at the staff meeting was very hostile to [redacted]

Source also learned that [redacted] had presented a proposal to the SNCC Conference that a permanent staff person be selected from Chicago, Illinois, or from the staff to coordinate fund raising in Chicago. [redacted] reportedly indicated he wanted a six months' leave of absence to write a book and would like to go to Chicago for two weeks to straighten things out regarding his contacts there and the SNCC project. Source

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also stated that [redacted] reportedly had formerly [redacted]
[redacted] "Mississippi Free Press."

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An article in the "Nashville Tennessean," a daily Nashville, Tennessee, newspaper, edition of May 21, 1961, listed Paul Brooks, American Baptist Theological Seminary, among others, as being a student who participated in a bus ride known as the "Freedom Ride" to Montgomery, Alabama, from Nashville, Tennessee.

A third source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on July 10, 1962, that he had learned that one [redacted] of the Southern Student Movement from Nashville, Tennessee, had contacted [redacted]

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This source learned that [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
Source learned that [redacted]
[redacted]
Source learned further that [redacted]
[redacted]

On June 7, 1963, during an investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning possible alleged civil rights violation in connection with the arrest and confinement of "Freedom Walkers" at Attala, Alabama, May 1, 1964, [redacted] was interviewed in Nashville, Tennessee, by Special Agents of the FBI [redacted] at that time indicated that he had been born on [redacted] in East St. Louis, Illinois, and was at that time a student at the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tennessee. He indicated that he was an active member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and engaged in civil rights activities. At that time the following description of [redacted] was obtained through observation and interview:

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Name	[redacted]
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	5' 10"
Weight	155 pounds
Age	24 years
Born	[redacted]

East St. Louis, Illinois

~~15~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

Eyes
Hair
Scars and Marks
Residence

Occupation

Brown
Black, short,
balding in front

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Nashville, Tennessee
Student, American Baptist
Theological Seminary,
Nashville.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 11/6/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

KWD
SAC
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442684)
 FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (157-588) (P)
 SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
 IS - MISCELLANEOUS
 (OO: Philadelphia)

Re Memphis airtels dated 11/3/64 and 11/5/64.

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies, for Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia four copies each, and for Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Mobile, Jackson, Jacksonville, Birmingham, Los Angeles, and St. Louis two copies each, of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Two copies each of this memorandum have been prepared for each of the following agencies; however, these copies will be retained in Memphis pending advice from the Bureau as to their dissemination:

3-Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
 2-Atlanta (Encs. 2) (RM)
 2-Birmingham (INFO) (Encs. 2) (RM)
 4-Chicago (157-397) (Encs. 4) (RM)
 4-Cleveland (157-280) (Encs. 4) (RM)
 4-Detroit (157-768) (Encs. 4) (RM)
 2-Jackson (Encs. 2) (RM)
 2-Jacksonville (Encs. 2) (RM)
 2-Los Angeles (INFO) (Encs. 2) (RM)
 2-Mobile (Encs. 2) (RM)
 4-New York (157-927) (Encs. 4) (RM)
 4-Philadelphia (100-46948) (Encs. 4) (RM)
 2-Pittsburgh (Encs. 2) (RM)
 2-St. Louis (INFO) (Encs. 2) (RM)
 8-Memphis (2-157-588)

(2-100-4090)

(2-100-New - [redacted])

(1-44-553 - RACIAL SITUATION, MEMPHIS DIVISION)
 (1-66-1687-Sub - Dissemination File)

HH:wp
(47)

*orig in
157-768*

M. Clegg

SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 10 1964	
FBI - DETROIT	

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ME 157-588

Secret Service, Nashville, Tennessee;
OSI, Eighth District Office, Maxwell Air Force Base;
ONI, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina;
G-2, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia.

On 11/4/64 [redacted]

Nashville, Tennessee. (established source) advised SA [redacted]

[redacted], residence Crostwaite Hall, [redacted], Fisk University, is currently a second-year student at the University. His registration card for her indicates that her home address is [redacted] Street, East Elmhurst, New York, where her parent, [redacted] resides and has telephone service under phone number [redacted]. [redacted] is majoring in history and listed her church affiliation as Church of Christ Scientist. Mr. [redacted] explained that the cumulative records and registration forms for the previous years are currently being moved and are unavailable for review at the present time. He stated that within several days more information would be available concerning [redacted]. He advised that he is not personally acquainted with her and could furnish no information other than that indicated above.

On 11/4/64 Dr. [redacted] Fisk University, who has previously furnished information in this case regarding the 5/1-3/64 AASM meeting which took place in Nashville, Tennessee, advised he had read the article regarding RAM which appeared in the October issue of "Esquire" and was very much concerned about the organization and its effect on the civil rights movement. He stated that he did not believe this type organization would have any appeal or support of the student body of Fisk University for a number of reasons, namely the affluent condition of most of the Fisk students and their continuous search for preparation for good paying jobs. He stated that he had noted that there is little enthusiasm around the campus at the present time for anything to do with civil rights and not much impetus in any activity connected thereto. He noted that improved race relations in the city of Nashville and desegregation of almost everything in and around the city have left little for Nashville Negroes to become dissatisfied over, and consequently very few of the students ever "get worked up" over anything. He continued that nearby Tennessee State A and I students would not be attracted to this type organization either and he had no information concerning any recent activities of the group in Nashville. He continued

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ME 157-588

that there would be only one student that he could name on the Fisk campus who might become involved with an African Nationalist group or any type nationalist group. This student he identified as [redacted] Negro female, about 20 years of age, 5' 5", 130 pounds, who wears her hair in African style and is the [redacted]

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[redacted] She was referred by her fellow students as [redacted] and reportedly [redacted] etc. She has no following or influence on the campus and is considered to be a [redacted]. Dr. [redacted] stated that he would be alert for any information indicating that a black nationalist group was forming or had formed in Nashville, Tennessee, and would report same immediately.

Identities of Special Agents who participated in Fisurs and made observations in attached LHM are contained in the 1A section of Memphis file 157-588. The stationary lookout maintained on [redacted] was made available for our use by Mr. [redacted]

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Mr. [redacted] has advised that he would be happy to cooperate should be need his facilities at a later date.

Contacts at the Drivers License Bureau, Motor Vehicle Registration Section and the Nashville Credit Bureau were made by IC [redacted] Nashville Metropolitan PD records were checked by SA [redacted]

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The first source mentioned in attached LHM was [redacted] - probationary. Chicago Division, who acted as spokesman for himself and [redacted], also Chicago Division [redacted] - probationary, during contact with them in Nashville, Tenn. on 11/1/64.

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The second source mentioned attached LHM who furnished information re [redacted] is [redacted], who furnished information regarding the SNCC [redacted]. This information was furnished the Atlanta Division on a strictly confidential basis.

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The third confidential source referred to in attached LHM was Chicago 6119-S*.

The attached LHM is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it contains information from confidential informants, which information, if disclosed, could result in their compromise and loss of service.

ME 157-588

For the further information of the Bureau and receiving offices, [redacted] was, in 1963, carried as a [redacted] of the Memphis Division, but was discontinued because of non-productivity and difficulty in locating him for contact. In contacts with him, during this period, it was learned that he had been active [redacted]

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[redacted]
not [redacted], however, was to have made the trip. It is recalled that in contacts with [redacted] it was observed that [redacted] attempted to give the impression that he was a [redacted], whereas on many points, he had only [redacted] thereof and he appeared completely [redacted] and indicated on one occasion that he intended to [redacted]
[redacted]

LEADS:

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Will conduct indices search and thereafter conduct credit and criminal checks concerning [redacted] in East Elmhurst, N. Y.

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THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

[redacted] Memphis is opening a separate case re [redacted] and will conduct appropriate investigation concerning her. [redacted] Memphis has already opened a separate case concerning [redacted] [redacted] and is currently attempting to identify anyone else from Nashville who is affiliated with captioned organization or who was in attendance at the most recent conference.

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For information of all offices photographs of persons observed at [redacted] residence over the weekend of 10/30 - 11/1/64, were obtained and have been forwarded to the Bureau's Mechanical Section for processing. Thereafter, it is hoped that identification of these individuals can be effected through sources.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442684) DATE: NOV 24 1964

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (157-768)(P)

SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)
IS - RAM
(OO: Chicago)

Remylet dated 11/19/64, and Chicago airtel to
Bureau dated 11/18/64.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Chicago (157-397)(RM)
(Enc. 1)

1 - Philadelphia (100-46948)(Info)(RM)
2 - Washington Field (RM)(Info)

(1 - 157- [Redacted])

5 Detroit

1 - [Redacted] (GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.)

1 - 157-812 [Redacted]

1 - [Redacted] (SCTC)

TPD:sal

(12)

[Redacted]
SEARCHED [Signature]
SERIALIZED [Signature]
INDEXED [Signature]
FILED [Signature]

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[Redacted]
It is to be noted that [Redacted] is identical
with [Redacted], who is currently residing
with [Redacted] at [Redacted] Detroit.

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In connection with the above information, the Bureau and Chicago's attention is invited to page five of referenced Chicago airtel wherein it is indicated that recently BAKER and [Redacted] had been traveling across the border to Canada in the Windsor, Ontario, Canada area and their car had been stopped and searched. Further, that during the course of this search the customs officials had confiscated a large volume of RAM literature which they were taking into Canada for mailing purposes.

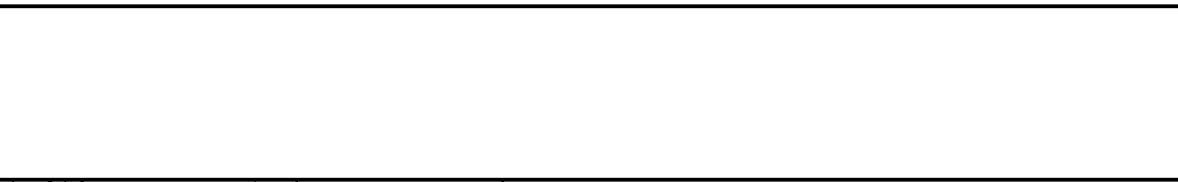
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It would appear that BAKER and [Redacted] when furnishing this information to sources, erroneously indicated that they had been stopped by Canadian customs when, in fact, the individual stopped by Canadian customs was [Redacted]

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DE 157-768



On 11/20/64, Detective Lieutenant [REDACTED], Detroit Police Department, [REDACTED], advised that ASM Post Office Box 3081, Detroit 31, Michigan, mentioned in referenced Detroit letter, is a business registered in the name of the Afro-American Student Movement by GENERAL G. BAKER, JR., [REDACTED], telephone [REDACTED] (Detroit, Michigan).



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F B I

Date: 11/30/64

transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442684)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-397)
SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
IS - RAM

Re Chicago airtel 11/18/64, and Buairtel 11/25/64.

Submitted herewith to Bureau as enclosures are
10 copies of amended LHM containing information from Chicago
sources [redacted] and [redacted] who have furnished reliable
information in the past.

This LHM is being submitted per instructions in re-
Buairtel and is in lieu of LHM submitted as enclosure to
re Chicago airtel of 11/18/64.

Appropriate copies are being provided those offices
which received copies of re Chicago airtel.

5 - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)

1 - [redacted]

1 - [redacted]

2 - Atlanta (Encl. 2) (RM)

1 - 100- [redacted]

2 - Charlotte (Encl. 2) (RM)

1 - 100- [redacted]

6 - Cleveland (157-280) (Encl. 6) (RM)

1 - 100- [redacted]

1 - 100- [redacted]

1 - 100- [redacted]

1 - 100- [redacted]

(Copies continued on page ii.)

JCS/mam
(43)

[redacted]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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DEC 2 1964	
FBI - DETROIT	
McLAREN JR	

CG 157-397

⑪ - Detroit (157-768) (Encl. 11) (RM)

1 - 100-

① - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

[REDACTED]

(GENERAL BAKER)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(REVEREND [REDACTED])

(FREEDOM NOW PARTY)

100-29805-156

100-9839-149

157-369-40

2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2) (RM)

1 - 100-

4 - New York (Encl. 4) (RM) (157-927)

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

4 - Philadelphia (100-46948) (Encl. 4) (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

[REDACTED]

(AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT MOVEMENT)

7 - Chicago

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - 100-41304

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT MOVEMENT)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
November 18, 1964

~~SECRET~~

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 16, 1964, that he was a close associate of an individual whom he knows to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in Detroit. This individual advised the source over the past weekend that during the week previous there was a series of leadership meetings of RAM held in Detroit and in Cleveland, Ohio. The source advised that this individual known to him as a RAM member had not participated in these meetings but had learned what transpired during their course.

This individual had advised the source that it had been stated during these meetings that RAM had begun "several years ago" in Detroit, having largely through the initiative [redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio. [redacted] has subsequently not taken a public leadership role in the organization for security reasons and has left this function to others. During the course of these discussions in Detroit and Cleveland by the RAM leadership it was agreed that the organization is currently experiencing a number of security problems in that it has recently become the subject of a more intensive investigation by police agencies. In order to make an effort to solve these problems, among others, a RAM collective leadership meeting is to be held, in Cleveland, Ohio, near the middle of December, 1964.

According to this individual, the conference in question will also discuss the organization of a chain of command for RAM and a more formal leadership apparatus, as well as questions relating to finances and recruiting.

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~~SECRET INDEXcD~~
~~Group 1 FILED~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

RE: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

~~SECRET~~

This individual who is known as a RAM member advised the source that some discussions had taken place concerning known RAM plans calling for the assassination of United States Army colonels some time in the near future. During these discussions it was noted that these plans were advanced primarily for their shock value to impress individuals not sufficiently acquainted with RAM ideology and to the true nature and purpose of the organization and its revolutionary goals. There is, therefore, at present, no specific plan under consideration whereby such assassination attempts will be implemented.

The source continued that during these recent discussions the Afro-American Student Movement (ASM) was referred to as a RAM front organization. It is planned that Defense Committees will be set up to operate in conjunction with each local ASM chapter. These Defense Committees will concern themselves with such subjects as guerilla warfare, preparation of homemade weapons, how to manipulate crowds in riot-type situations, and the like. It is expected that plans for this operation will be furthered at the December, 1964, conference.

The Detroit RAM has, for security reasons, bestowed code names on its local unit and has given the individuals in the local leadership code names also. The Detroit RAM leadership has a number of weapons available to it, primarily rifles, and also has a supply of dynamite stored at an unknown location somewhere in the Detroit area.

In connection with RAM recruiting endeavors, the source learned that a female RAM member from Cleveland will be in Chicago, Illinois, some time in the near future to attempt to establish there a female RAM auxiliary, utilizing in part the Chicago ASM as a recruiting ground.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

12/3/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-565)

EDGAR EVERE RIFLE CLUB
RACIAL MATTERS
(EUfile: 157-1624)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
IS - RAN
(EUfile: 100-44263)

Re Bureau airtel to Detroit, dated 11/9/64, captioned "EDGAR EVERE RIFLE CLUB; RACIAL MATTERS".

Referenced airtel refers to page two of Memphis airtel, which set forth that during a meeting of the Revolutionary Action Movement's Collective Leadership Group several individuals from Detroit stated that a rifle club is currently in operation at the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). b6 b7C

Mr. [REDACTED], YMCA
Fisher Branch, 2051 W. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, on 11/16/64, and 11/18/64, advised that the Fisher Branch of the YMCA is the only branch having a rifle range, and that the only club currently shooting is one known as the Thunderbirds, which has been in existence for many years and that all of the members of [REDACTED]

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago (Info) (REGISTERED)
4 - Detroit
(1 - 157-700) (RAN)

(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - 157-700)

MFC:jd

(S)

[REDACTED]
SEARCHED [REDACTED] 63
SERIALIZED [REDACTED] 63
INDEXED [REDACTED] 63
FILED [REDACTED] 63

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DE 157-565*

the Thunderbirds are members of the YWCA and of the National Rifle Association (NRA). Mr. [] described the Thunderbirds as a well organized group which has never caused any difficulties. Although the membership is all Negro, membership in the Thunderbirds is not restricted to Negroes. The group frequently participates in rifle matches throughout the State of Michigan. Mr. [] stated that the group was obviously proud of their sportsmanlike activity, and that he has never heard any racial matters being discussed.

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On 11/18/64, Mr. [] Detroit Water Board, advised that the rifle club known as the Thunderbirds is an outgrowth of the Brewster Rifle Club which was formed in 1930, and continued its activity until 1950 at the rifle range at the Brewster settlement in Detroit. In 1950, the Detroit PD condemned the Brewster Rifle Club range as being unsafe, and the club then reformed under the name of Thunderbirds and is currently using the range at the Fisher Branch of the YWCA.

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Mr. [] stated that in the early part of 10/64, one [] attended a shoot of the Thunderbirds at the Fisher Branch of the YWCA and asked him, Mr. [] to address a newly formed rifle club known as Edgar Evora Rifle Club (ERC) at 11C05 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan. Mr. [] stated that he did attend a meeting of ERC and was advised that ERC would like to shoot at the YWCA range, and wanted the Thunderbirds to act as instructors. Mr. [] stated that he informed ERC that the range belonged to the YWCA and that the members of the Thunderbirds would not act as instructors. Mr. [] stated that he was advised by [], that ERC was formed to encourage people in the proper use of a rifle, and that several of the members of ERC showed the NRA cards.

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Mr. [] stated that he is currently the [] of the Thunderbirds, and has been a former member of the Brewster Rifle Club. Mr. [] was inactive for some time because of his work and a back injury, but joined the Thunderbirds in 1963.

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At the time of the first interview, Mr. [] stated that he did not have a membership list, but that one would be available through the Thunderbird President, Mr. [] who was then deer hunting and would be unavailable until after Thanksgiving.

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DE 157-565

Mr. [redacted] recalled that [redacted] of the Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL) and a member of MEIC, wanted permission to write an article on the Thunderbirds to appear in the GOAL publication "Now". Mr. [redacted] stated that the Thunderbirds did not furnish [redacted] with any material, but they could not restrain [redacted] from writing an article if he so desired.

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According to Mr. [redacted] the Thunderbirds shoot in the South-eastern Michigan indoor league and all members are members of the NRA. All members of the Thunderbirds are required to be members of the YMCA and pay dues of \$2.50 per month to the Thunderbirds. The Thunderbirds have on loan from the U.S. Government four 45 caliber automatic pistols, four M-1 rifles and eight Remington rifles, Model 513.

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Mr. [redacted] stated that the Thunderbirds have been approved by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, a department of the U.S. Army, and that ammunition is purchased by the club from this department.

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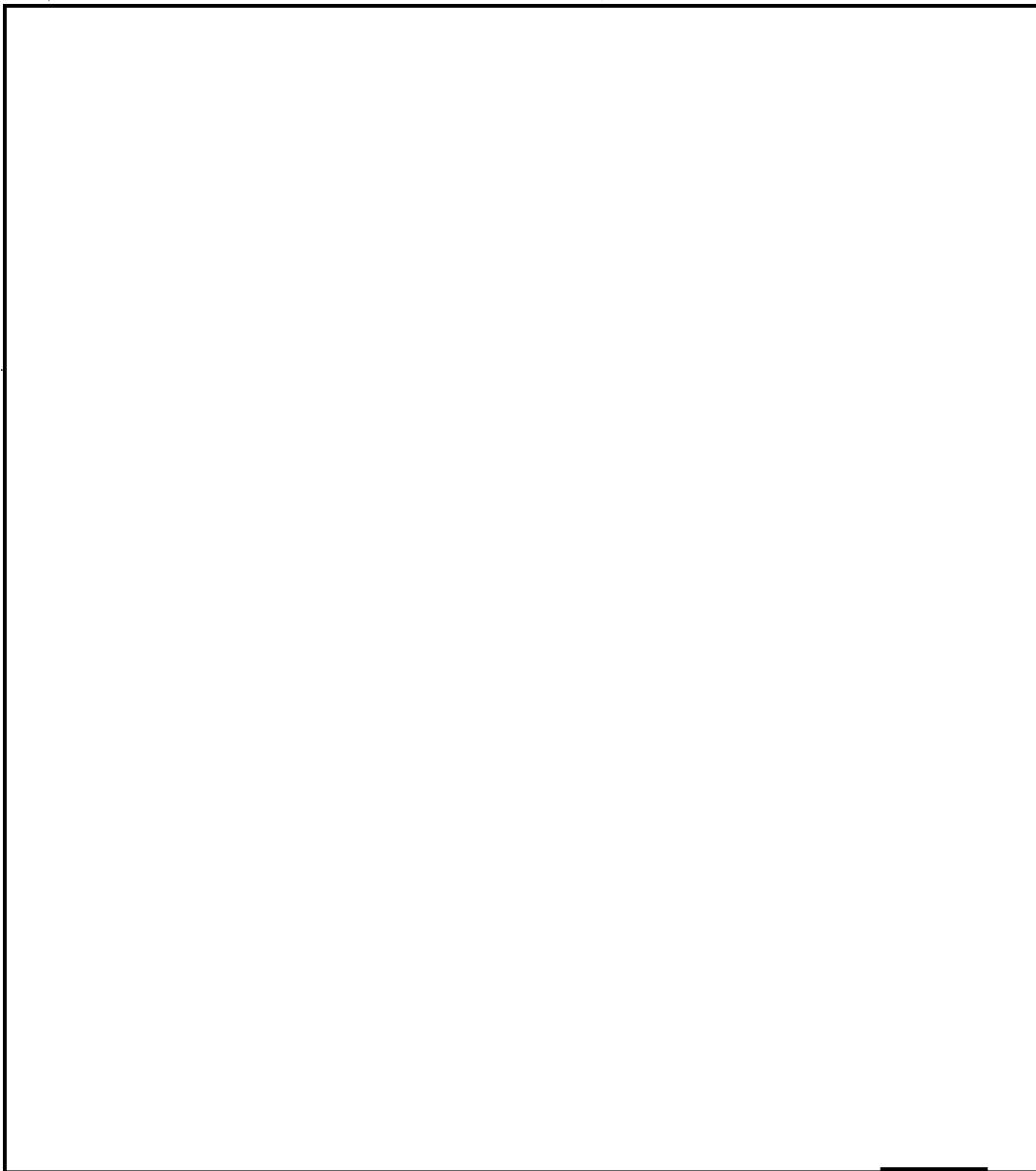
On 12/1/64, Mr. [redacted] furnished the following membership list for the Thunderbirds Rifle and Pistol Club:

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[redacted]
Pontiac, Michigan,

ES 157-565

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On 12/1/64, in general conversation with Mr. [redacted], he mentioned that three men in the latter part of May or early part of June, 1964, had contacted him at the YMCA range and asked for applications for memberships. One of these men had previous training with a rifle, while the other two were inexperienced. Mr. [redacted] stated that he could not recall the names of the applicants, with the exception of one person whose name he considered to be unusual, and he was named GENERAL BAKER. Mr. [redacted] informed the men to

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DE 137-505

return in the fall as memberships were not being taken at that time. According to Mr. [redacted], the three men were to return on 11/24/64 to demonstrate their ability in handling firearms, but he, Mr. [redacted] was not at the range on that date and does not know if they appeared. Mr. [redacted] stated that there will be a membership meeting on 12/13/64, at which time the group will pass on the applications for membership. Mr. [redacted] stated that an indication of disloyalty to the U.S. would be sufficient to bar membership in the NMA, which would ultimately bar membership in the Thunderbirds.

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It is noted that GENERAL LAKER is a leader in the Detroit local NMA group, and is being considered for inclusion in the Security Index. GENERAL LAKER is the subject of Bureau file [redacted]

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Bureau permission is requested to recontact Mr. [redacted] and make available to him public information appearing in Detroit papers in 10/63, concerning LAKER's boozing of the National Anthem and subsequent arrests; also an article appearing in the 9/25/64, issue of "Muhammad Speaks", reporting LAKER's unauthorized travel to Cuba.

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Indices of the Detroit Division contain no identifiable derogatory information on [redacted]

The following background information was furnished by [redacted]
[redacted]

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Race
Sex
Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Residence
Employment

Negro
Male

[redacted]
Detroit, Michigan

[redacted] Detroit

Detroit Water Board, 9/45,
to date

Chemical Engineer, graduate
of Wayne State University, 1946,
Bachelor of Science degree
Married

[redacted], student at
Wayne State University

Education

Marital Status
Wife
Son

DE 157-565

Height

5'9"

Weight

170 pounds

Hair

Gray and black

Army Serial No.

[redacted] 1/44 through 9/45

Military Service

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SAC, DETROIT [redacted]

12/10/64

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SA JAMES H. MC GANEE

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL
TO CUBA
IS - C

Re Durcau airtel dated 9/11/64, relating to interviews of participants in 1964 trip to Cuba.

In an attempt to locate individuals who traveled to Cuba with the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba in 1964, the following steps were taken by the writer unless otherwise indicated:

On 10/13/64, the writer conducted spot checks in the area of [redacted] b6 b7C b7E

[redacted], all addressees in [redacted] These checks were made with negative results.

On 10/16/64, the writer conducted spot checks in the area of [redacted] b6 b7C b7E

On 10/23/64, Mrs. [redacted] advised as follows:

She is the sister of [redacted] Et. is believed to be employed at Chrysler Motor Company and his address is not known. She and her husband are moving to [redacted] in the near future and may be contacted there.

Mrs. [redacted] GENERAL BAKER, was contacted on this same date with negative results concerning [redacted] GENERAL BAKER, JR.

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-25061
1 - 100-31457
1 - [redacted]
JAN 1964
(8)

(GENERAL BAKER)

R. B.
McGanee Jr.

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[redacted]
b3
b6
b7C
b7E

On 10/26/64, SAs THOMAS P. DRUKEN and JAMES R. KC CANCE contacted individuals who identified themselves as [redacted] and both identified themselves as members of GOAL at this time. Both individuals were inside the office of GOAL located at 11005 Linwood. They were contacted in an attempt to locate [redacted]

On 10/23/64, SAs DRUKEN and KC CANCE contacted Mrs. [redacted] at her residence, [redacted], and Mrs. [redacted] mother of [redacted], at her residence, [redacted] in an attempt to locate the various SCTC Subjects.

On 10/21/64, spot checks were made by SAs [redacted] and KC CANCE in the following areas:

[redacted]

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On 10/23/64, additional spot checks were made in the area of [redacted] residence of [redacted] Wayne State University medical student and brother of [redacted]. Checks were also made on this date in the area of [redacted] residence of [redacted], uncle of [redacted]. Checks were also made in the area of [redacted]

On 11/5/64, [redacted] J. L. Hudson Company, was contacted for information concerning all of the SCTC Subjects.

On 10/14/64, [redacted] Industrial Security Department, Chrysler Corporation, was contacted for information concerning the Subjects. He was subsequently contacted on 10/19/64, 11/5/64, 11/16/64, and 11/23/64.

On 11/23/64, SAs [redacted] and KC CANCE made spot checks in the areas of [redacted]

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b7E

[redacted]

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b7C
b7E

On 12/2-3/64, spot checks were made in the areas of [redacted]

The information above set forth is not intended to cover all investigative steps taken in an attempt to locate the SCIC Subjects as additional steps have been taken and have been otherwise recorded. No action need be taken concerning this information above set forth.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
December 7, 1964.



b6

b7C

9 - Bureau [redacted] (RM)
1 - New York (100-150205 SCTC) (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago (157-397 EAM) (Info) (RM)
③ - Detroit [redacted]
(1 - 157-768 EAM)
(1 - 100-0839 [redacted])
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - [redacted] GENERAL BAKER, JR.)

JRM:DKM
(16)



SEARCHED

[Redacted]

SERIALIZED

b3

INDEXED

[Redacted]

FILED

12

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1Date 12/4/64

Near the corner of West Fort Street and Shelby Street, Detroit, Michigan, an individual who acknowledged that he was [redacted] was contacted. The agents identified themselves as Special Agents of the FBI. [redacted] was advised that he need not make any statement, however, he advised as follows:

He was the [redacted] who had traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964 with the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba. He did not feel that he could talk to FBI agents because they are no different than any other white persons. To him all white persons are symbols of oppression no matter what function they perform. Negroes are used by the whites and the only white persons who try to help the Negroes are the "liberals".

He had been with the Uhuru group and had taken part in their demonstration at the Olympic games torch ceremony in the City of Detroit in October, 1963. Some of the demonstrators such as GENERAL BAKER, Jr., and [redacted], who had gone to Cuba with him were later arrested [redacted]. He does not know why they were arrested and he was not except that they had taken part in another Uhuru demonstration and he had not.

He did not want to talk any more unless he could have his attorney present. His attorney is [redacted] is not the leader of the all Negro "Freedom Now" political party. He is just a member of it. The Freedom Now Party is [redacted]

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b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7C

On 11/25/64 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit [redacted]
 by SA [redacted] and SA JAMES R. MC CANCE / bkm Date dictated 12/2/64

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Re: [redacted]

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Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC)

Characterization appears in the appendix attached hereto.

Progressive Labor Movement

Characterization appears in the appendix attached hereto.

[redacted]

Records of the Credit Data Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, and a current issue of the "Michigan State Bar Journal", on July 16, 1964, contained information that [redacted] resided at [redacted] Pontiac, Michigan, and is an attorney with offices located at 84 Auburn Avenue, Pontiac.

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On August 27, 1963, [redacted]

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Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, advised that [redacted] an attorney, is considered a controversial figure. He stated that [redacted] is a former U.S. Air Force Lieutenant who was [redacted] Selfridge Air Force Base, Michigan, and [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] He was quoted as saying, at [redacted] "All revolutions have been initiated by minorities. Remember the French revolution and the Russian revolution. In each case, it was the minority who rules and some day I too will be in a position to dictate".

Re: [REDACTED]

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The "Detroit News", page 15, section B, on June 14, 1964, contained an article entitled "Detroit Police Files Tag WSU Student in Cuba". The article contains in part the following information:

"Luke S. Tripp Jr., whose words that the United States 'must be destroyed' resounded Saturday from Cuba where he is visiting, has been active with extremists Negro organizations in Detroit since last summer, officials say.

"The 23-year-old Wayne State University student is president of Uhuru (from the Swahili word meaning 'freedom'), a small and loosely knit organization of Negroes.

"Tripp and Uhuru took part in the sit-in staged in Mayor Cavanagh's office Aug. 1. Tripp was arrested Oct. 11 for disturbing the peace when he and a group of Uhuru followers staged a noisy demonstration during the Olympic Torch relay ceremony at the City-County Building."

"BOOED ANTHEM"

"A number of the demonstrators booed during the playing of the national anthem.

"Tripp made his statement concerning the United States with three other Negroes in Havana. They are with a group of 73 Americans visiting Cuba in defiance of U.S. State Department restrictions.

"The statement denounced the 'North American racist government', and added, 'We realize the United States government is the biggest farce in history and must be destroyed'."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl", weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays". This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves, and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group:

A second source advised on September 13, 1963 that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963 and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

For: [Redacted]
2

"The Columbia Owl", March 11, 1964, issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer." This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly VICKI ORTIZ, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. Miss ORTIZ stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964 that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, also known as Progressive Labor Party
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where [redacted] acted as [redacted]. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States.

[redacted] stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces, expand and improve political activities, win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism, develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page ten, column three, reported the [redacted] of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of [redacted]. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
December 7, 1964

Title

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Character

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum
made at Detroit, Michigan, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication
have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

12/7/64

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]
FROM: SAC, DETROIT [REDACTED] (P)

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b7E

IS - CUBA
(OO: DETROIT)

Re Bureau airtel to New York dated 9/11/64, relating to interview of individuals traveling to Cuba in 1964.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of LHM captioned as above. One copy of this LHM has been furnished New York and Chicago for information.

Observation was made of [REDACTED] at the Dodge Main Plant Employment, Hamtramck, Michigan, on 11/23/64, at which time he picked up his terminal paycheck for the week ending 11/7/64. The net amount of the check was \$154.79. He departed the plant, boarded a bus and traveled to the area of downtown Detroit where he was contacted by SA [REDACTED] and SA JAMES R. MC GANCK after a flier of 4 blocks. Contact was made with him at the corner of West Fort and Shelby Streets which is the location of the Federal Building.

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3 - Bureau (Enc. - 3)
1 - New York (100-150205) (SCTC) (Info) (Enc. - 1)
1 - Chicago (157-387) (RAM) (Info) (Enc. - 1)
⑥ - Detroit
(1 - 157-768) (RAM)
(1 - 100-2639) (MILTON MURKIN)
(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - [REDACTED] (GENERAL BAKER, JR.))

JAM:EMM
(16)

[REDACTED]

SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

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[redacted]
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Subject offered no resistance. He did not talk in a threatening or menacing manner; however, his attitude was such that it left no doubt that at least he holds a feeling of strong resentment towards all white persons.

The attempted interview was begun at about 4:30 p.m. and continued until about 5:05 p.m. For the first five or ten minutes of the contact [redacted] was visibly shaken and then he seemed to gain his composure. Reference to his family and their feelings against the actions taken by him created an apparent confusion in [redacted] decision to talk or not. However, he resolved the matter and determined not to talk. In the discussions leading to this determination he alleged that the FBI had done nothing to aid Civil Rights. These allegations were positively rebutted.

Because [redacted] was not cooperative there was discussion of no activity or organizations other than as set forth in the enclosed FD-302. When it was certain that no more was to be gained by attempting to further gain information from [redacted] the attempted interview was discontinued by the agents.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC DETROIT [redacted]

FROM : S. [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

DATE: 12/16/64

CI SI
 PCI PSI

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Dates of Contact Dec/8, 16/64

Titles and File #s on which contacted

GOAL 100-31601

MERK 157-565

RAM 157-768

GENERAL BAKER 100-10495

[redacted] 100-10495

[redacted] 100- NEW

[redacted] 100- NEW

[redacted] 157-335

[redacted] 157-770

[redacted] 157-BOLD

[redacted] 157-727

[redacted] 62-3726

[redacted] 157-NEW

[redacted] 157-698

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Purpose and results of contact

NEGATIVE
 POSITIVE

THUNDERBIRDS

UNSUB: MAN WITH A SMASHED CAMERA

Prince Brown

On Dec 8, 1964 informant advised that [redacted] had instructed [redacted] to contact General Baker of R.A.M. and advise him [redacted] b6
that the MERK was breaking up and that several members were [redacted] b7C
interested in joining R.A.M. He was [redacted] b7D
General Baker [redacted]

[redacted] Baker [redacted] informant advised that a [redacted] General Baker.

<input type="checkbox"/> Informant certified that he has furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.	Rating Excellent	Coverage very good
Personal Data This informant is emotionally stable.		[redacted]

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SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 16 1964
FBI - DETROIT
McCance

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On

of

of

Detroit, Mich.

); and a third person who is also described as a member of R.A.M. This person was telling of the

This person who is a [redacted] is a negro, male 5 ft 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 145 lbs, 23-24, dark complexion, mustache, said he is a member of R.A.M. He told the following story. Said he is a

A [redacted] came in later he is either [redacted]

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[redacted] GOAL or MERE.

On

arrived.

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The handwriting and addresses and phone numbers of the members present are on the attached page.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
November 18, 1964

~~SECRET~~

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 16, 1964, that he was a close associate of an individual whom he knows to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in Detroit. This individual advised the source over the past weekend that during the week previous there was a series of leadership meetings of RAM held in Detroit and in Cleveland, Ohio. The source advised that this individual known to him as a RAM member had not participated in these meetings but had learned what transpired during their course.

This individual had advised the source that it had been stated during these meetings that RAM had begun "several years ago" in Detroit, having [redacted] largely through the initiative [redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio. [redacted] has subsequently not taken a public leadership role in the organization for security reasons and has left this function to others. During the course of these discussions in Detroit and Cleveland by the RAM leadership it was agreed that the organization is currently experiencing a number of security problems and that in order to make an effort to solve these problems a RAM collective leadership meeting is to be held, probably in Cleveland, near the middle of December, 1964.

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According to this individual, the conference in question will also discuss the organization of a chain of command for RAM, as well as [redacted] finances and recruiting. This

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SEARCHED INDEXED [initials]
SERIALIZED [initials] FILED [initials]
NOV 23 1964
FBI - DETROIT
McCance [initials]

~~SECRET~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

RE: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

~~SECRET~~

individual who is known as a RAM member advised the source that some discussions took place concerning known RAM plans calling for the assassination of United States Army colonels some time in the near future. During these discussions it was noted that these plans were advanced primarily for their shock value to impress individuals not sufficiently acquainted with RAM ideology and to the true nature and purpose of the organization and its revolutionary goals. There is, therefore, at present, no specific plan under consideration whereby such assassination attempts will be implemented.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

F B

Date: 11/18/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442685)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-397)
 SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)
 IS - MISCELLANEOUS
 (OO: Philadelphia)

Re Chicago teletype dated 11/16/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum setting forth pertinent information emanating from the travel of Chicago sources [redacted] PSIS (code names) to [redacted] over the period [redacted]. Also enclosed are an appropriate number of copies of this letterhead memorandum for designated offices.

This letterhead memorandum is being classified "Secret" due to the highly sensitive nature of the information contained therein and for the additional purpose of providing appropriate security to the sources providing the information. The letterhead memorandum has been paraphrased and set forth in general terms for this same purpose.

The location of the sources furnishing the information in this particular instance is being shown as Detroit, Michigan, to provide further security to Chicago's sources and these sources will be considered as one in the body of the letterhead memorandum, also for the purpose of providing security.

(Copies listed on ii page)

JCS:kmg
(43)

NOV 23 1964

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 23 1964	
FBI - DETROIT	

M. Clark

b3
b7E

CG 157-397

Copies:

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)

(1 - [redacted])
(1 - [redacted])

2 - Atlanta (RM) (Enc. 2)

(1 - 100-) [redacted]

2 - Charlotte (Enc. 2) (RM)

(1 - 100-) [redacted]

6 - Cleveland (157-280) (Enc. 6) (RM)

(1 - 100-)
(1 - 100-)
(1 - 100-)
(1 - 100-)
(1 - 100-)

[redacted]

(11) - Detroit (157-768) (Enc. 11) (RM)

(1 - 100-) [redacted]
① - 100-) (GENERAL BAKER) 100-29805-156
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (FREEDOM NOW PARTY)

100-29805-156
-185-3
9839-149

2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2) (RM)

(1 - 100-) [redacted]

4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM) (157-927)

(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) [redacted]

4 - Philadelphia (100-46948) (Enc. 4) (RM)

(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (AFROAMERICAN STUDENT MOVEMENT)

7 - Chicago

(1 - [redacted])
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-41304)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (AFROAMERICAN STUDENT MOVEMENT)

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CG 157-397

The above-named sources, who are characterized as having furnished reliable information in the past, were contacted on 11/16/64 and furnished the following detailed information concerning their trip to [redacted]
[redacted]

They departed [redacted]
[redacted]

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In connection with [redacted] it might be noted at this point that sources advised [redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted] During the course of this trip he had advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

and

sources advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]

CG 157-397

[REDACTED]

b6
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[REDACTED]

Sources advised

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Upon [REDACTED] at the above noted time,
the sources and [REDACTED]

b6
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b7D
b7F

[REDACTED]

Sources
advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

During the early evening hours of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CG 157-397

[REDACTED]

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In connection with these [REDACTED] the informants advised that they were told by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CG 157-397



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Sources were advised that the [redacted]

On [redacted] conversations turned to [redacted]

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b7F

CG 157-397

b6
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b7D
b7E

The apparent purpose

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b7C
b7D
b7E

During these discussions the sources

b6
b7C
b7D
b7F

CG 157-397
JCS:ffs/Jel

As noted above, informants advised that there were no

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] black in color, license number
not noted. [REDACTED] is a male

CG 157-397

JCS:ffs

Negro, approximately 26 years of age, with a [redacted]
and is clean shaven, wearing a small mustache.

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Informants advised that was somewhat different

In connection with the

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CG 157-397

JCS:ffs/MDW

It might be noted, concerning [redacted] that sources feel

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The last evening spent by the command

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b7F

On [redacted]

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b7D
b7F

CG 157-397
JCS:ffs/sck

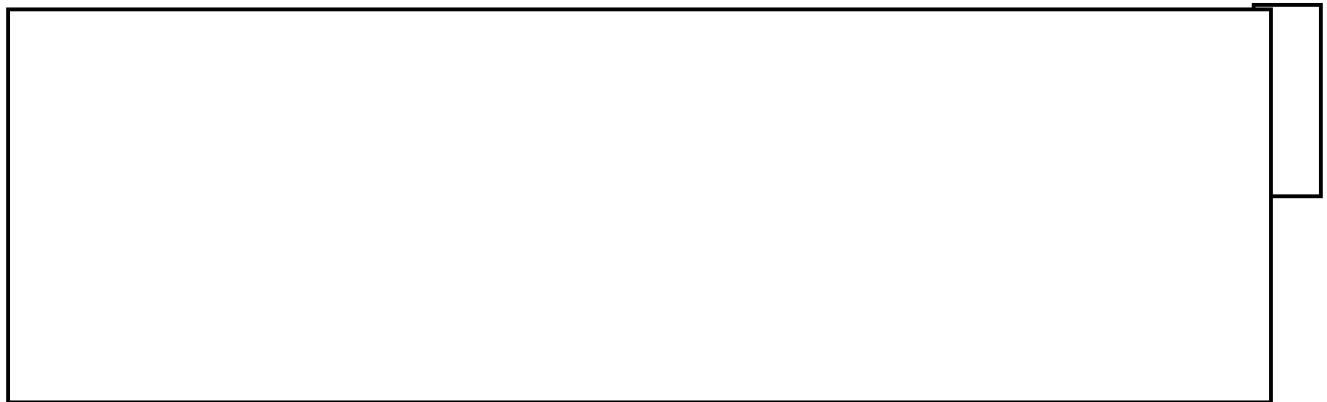
b6
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b7F

The sources initially then made a [redacted]

[redacted]

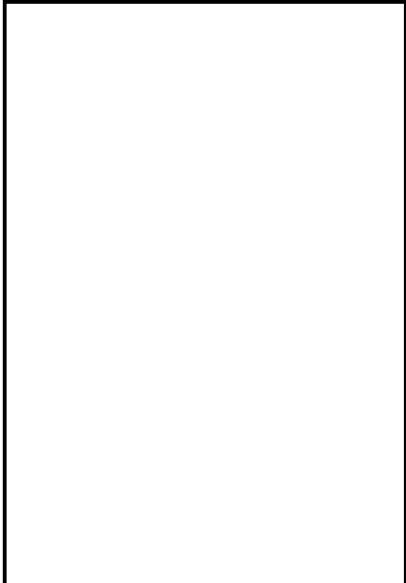
[redacted]

CG 157-397
JCS:ffs



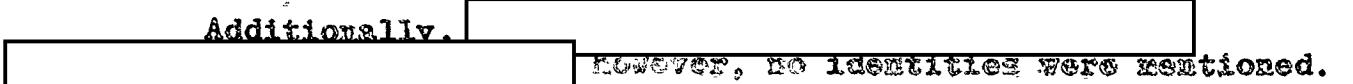
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Those who are expected to attend are as follows:



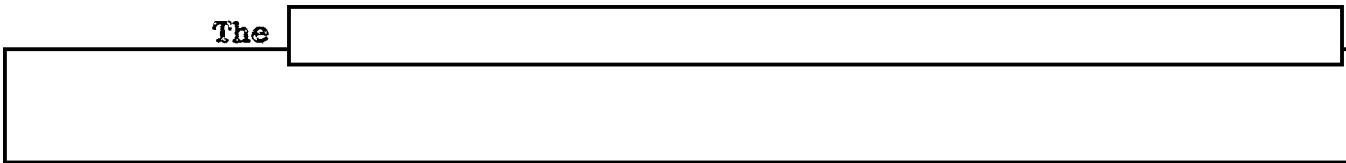
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Additionally,



however, no identities were mentioned.

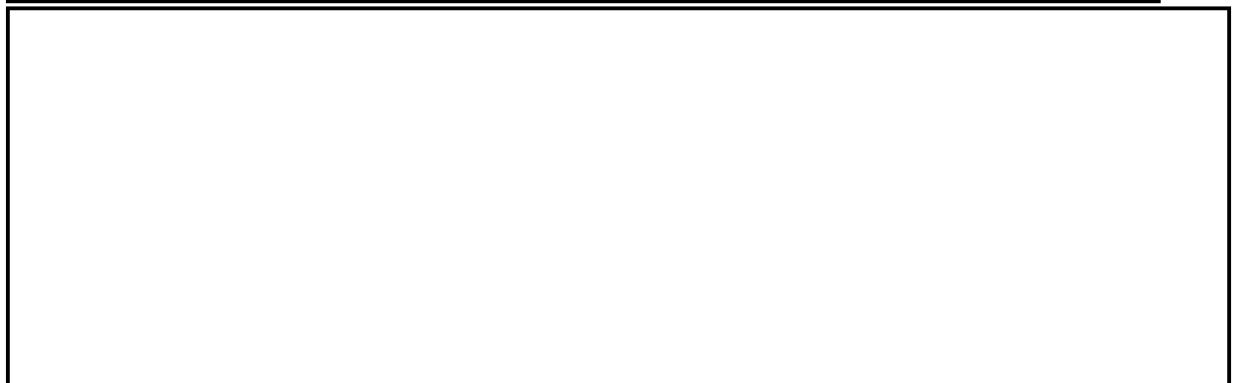
The



CG 157-397
JCS:ffs



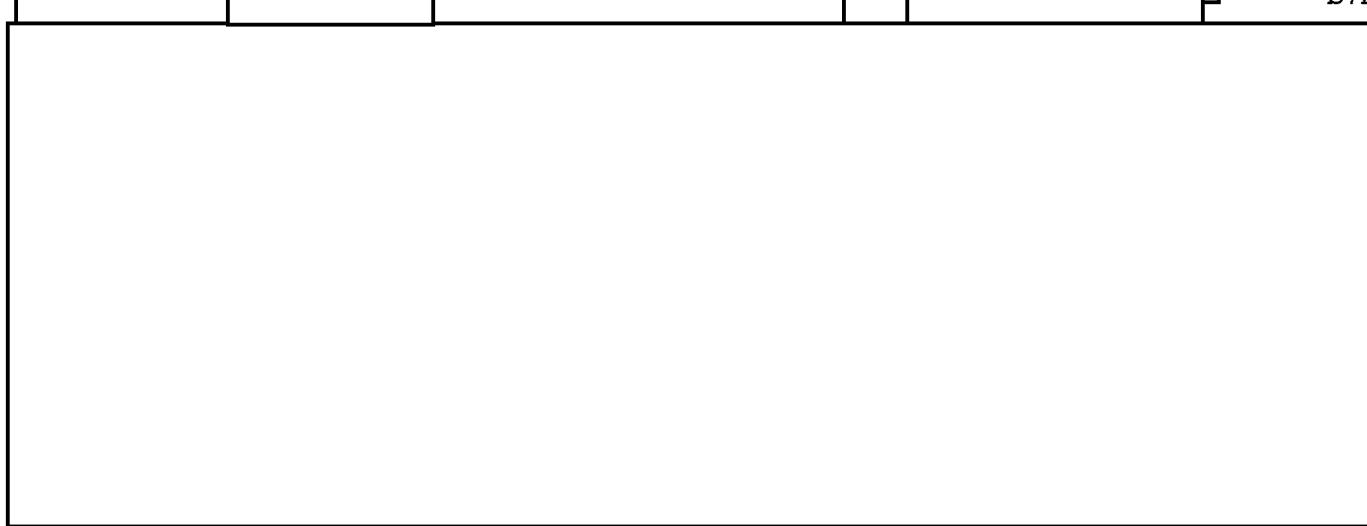
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In connection with future



CG 157-397
JCS:ffs/cmb

[REDACTED]

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In this connection sources advised [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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In connection with a discussion of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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b7D
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In regard to [REDACTED] sources advised that he
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The last [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CG 157-397
JCS:ffs/kzh

[redacted]
In connection with [redacted] sources
advised that [redacted]

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Sources advised that subsequent to the above conferences
with [redacted]

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[redacted] instructed sources [redacted]

Sources thereupon furnished to [redacted]

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CG 157-397
JCS:ffs

[Redacted]

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Subsequent to their [Redacted]

[Redacted] [Redacted]

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The sources were furnished [Redacted]

[Redacted] These items are being reproduced and will subsequently be made available to the Bureau and any interested office.

In connection with those individuals identified previously in this communication, sources have in most instances [Redacted]. Note, however, that sources [Redacted] LNU.

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[Redacted] Any investigation concerning these individuals and based upon any other information set forth in this communication, should be conducted by the interested offices in the most discreet manner possible to avoid compromising these sources. As the above information would indicate. [Redacted]

[Redacted] Chicago feels therefore that it is incumbent upon all offices conducting investigation in this matter to utilize the utmost discretion to avoid casting any suspicion upon Chicago's sources, at present representing the Bureau's only [Redacted] Investigation

CG 157-397
JCS:ffs/MJT

to identify individuals set forth in this and previous communications should be conducted through cont acts with established sources and where possible through record checks.

Sources [redacted]

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For the information of Philadelphia, sources advised [redacted]

Additionally sources advised that during [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

F B I

Date: 11/12/63

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442684)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-397)
SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

OO: Philadelphia

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau and listed offices,
 11/4/64.

As reflected in referenced airtel, Chicago sources advised that each participant in Nashville conference 10/30 - 11/1/64 received a packet of literature upon start of conference. Sources do not know original source of

3-Bureau (Encs. 12)(RM)
 1-Charlotte (Info)(RM)
 2-Cleveland (157-280) (Enc. 1)(RM)
 4-Detroit (157-768) (Encs. 3)(RM)
 3-Memphis (157-288) (Encs. 2)(RM)
 2-New York (157-297) (Enc. 1)(RM)
 2-Philadelphia (100-46948) (Encs. 5)(RM)
 3-San Francisco (Encs. 2)(RM)
 5-Chicago

(1 - 100-41304)

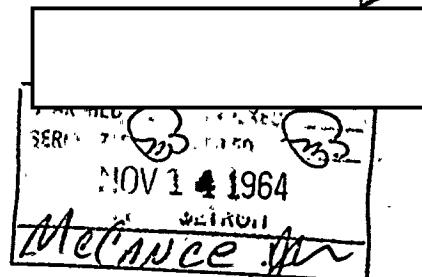
(1 - 100-40278)

(1 - [redacted])

(1 - [redacted])

MJW:ffs

(25)

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CG 157-397

literature or how it was brought to the conference, but assume it was made available through combined leadership of RAM present.

Enclosures are as follows:

For Bureau two (2), for Memphis, New York, San Francisco and Philadelphia one (1) xerox copies of leaflets containing program and agenda of conference 10/30 - 11/1/64, Nashville, Tennessee. (This was circulated prior to meeting allegedly throughout country.)

For Bureau original and one (1) xerox, for Memphis and Philadelphia one (1) each xerox copy of leaflet containing program and agenda of conference at Nashville. (This was circulated at start of meeting.)

For Bureau two (2) and Philadelphia one (1) xerox copies of "paper" entitled "Revolutionary Nationalism and the Afro-American Student."

For Bureau two (2) and Detroit one (1), San Francisco one (1) and Philadelphia one (1) xerox copies of leaflet "The Razor" containing article "On Self-Defense" by ROBERT WILLIAMS.

For Bureau two (2) and Detroit one (1) xerox copies of supplement entitled "Black Art", January, 1963, edition, published in Detroit, Michigan.

For Bureau two (2), Cleveland one (1), Detroit one (1), and Philadelphia one (1) xerox copies of magazine "Now", 8/15/64 edition.

Sources also obtained the following literature which will be maintained in the Chicago file. No copies of this literature disseminated to other offices because of impracticability of doing so or because Bureau already received similar literature previously:

Newspaper publication entitled "Freedom", Volume 1, Number 1, 7/15/63 edition, published by Freedom House, 605 Brown Street, Monroe, N.C.

CG 157-397

Newspaper publication entitled "Spartacist", Number 2, July - August, 1964 edition, published P.O. Box 1377 GPO, New York, New York

Newspaper publication entitled "Workers World", Volume VI, Number 15, 7/30/64 edition, published 46 West 21st Street, New York City

February, 1964; March - April, 1964; May - June, 1964 issues of "The Crusader", monthly newsletter published by ROBERT F. WILLIAMS - In Exile

Two (2) leaflets made by the Monroe Defense Committee, 605 Brown Street, Monroe, N.C., relating to the Monroe kidnapping

Copy of "Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto" by ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, published by RAM, 3061 Field Street, Detroit, Michigan

The Spring, Summer, and Fall, 1964 issues of the "International Socialist Review"

Offices receiving enclosures should review for names and addresses of individuals contained therein in your respective divisions and identify through usual sources considering that this literature was made available by the Chicago sources whose identity must not be compromised.

For information of Cleveland, magazine "Now" on Page 15 reflects an article by DON FREEMAN and has accompanying photo of TOM HIGGINBOTHAM, DON FREEMAN, and JOHN CAUSEY. Chicago sources indicate [redacted] Cleveland advise Detroit to obtain original of this if photo of [redacted] desired.

Information copy to Charlotte in view of the leaflets and pamphlets which have their origination Monroe, N.C., by the Monroe Defense Committee, your division.

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F B I

Date: 11/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442685)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (157-588) P

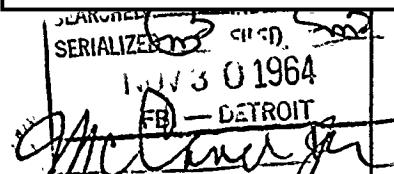
SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
IS -MISCELLANEOUS

OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago airtel and LHM dated 11/4/64; Memphis airtel dated 11/5/64; Memphis airtel and LHM dated 11/6/64; Bureau letter to Memphis dated 11/13/64; Bureau airtel dated 11/17/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Chicago and Detroit Divisions are photographs taken 10/30 - 11/1/64, from the stationary lookout maintained on the residence of [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], Nashville, Tenn. These photographs are in sequence as to the date taken and are identified as follows:

3 - Bureau (RM)
 4 - Atlanta (2 - 100 [REDACTED] (RM))
 8 - Chicago (2 - 157-397 (RAM); 1 - [REDACTED] 1 - [REDACTED]
 2 - 100 [REDACTED]; 1 - 100-
 AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENT MOVEMENT; 1 - 100-41308
 (AAYC) (ENC.) (RM))
 (5) - Detroit (1 - 100 [REDACTED]; ① - 100-GENERAL BAKER, JR.;
 1 - 100 [REDACTED] (ENC. 103) (RM))
 4 - New York (2 - 100 [REDACTED] (Enc. 1))
 4 - Omaha (2 - 100 [REDACTED] (RM))
 2 - Philadelphia (100-46948) (Info) (RM)
 2 - Cleveland (Info) (RM) 2 - Denver (RM)
 14 - Memphis (3-157-588;
 2 - 100-4090, [REDACTED]
 2 - 100-4091, Mrs. [REDACTED]
 2 - 100-4092, [REDACTED]
 2 - 100 [REDACTED]
 1 - 44-553, RACIAL SITUATION, MEMPHIS DIVISION
 1 - 157-556, POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN
 AREAS
 1 - [REDACTED] P-PSI)

HH:bam
(48)

Approved: *Kev D. [Signature]* Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

ME 157-588

HH:bam

Roll #1 - photographs number 1 - 10 taken 10/30/64;
photographs number 11 - 21 taken 10/31/64.

Roll #2 - photographs taken 10/31/64.

Roll #3 - photographs taken 10/31/64.

Rolls #4 and #5 - taken 11/1/64.

Also enclosed herewith for Chicago is a photograph
of [redacted] Nashville - Davidson County Metropolitan
PD [redacted]

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Also enclosed herewith for Chicago and for the New York Office is, for each office, one Xerox copy of an FD 302 reflecting interview of Dr. [redacted] at Howard, R. I., by the Boston Office, which FD 302 reflects information relating to this investigation.

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For information Chicago, by airtel dated 11/10/64, Jacksonville advised in connection with a lead set out for them in our airtel of 11/3/64, that on 11/9/64 [redacted], MVC, Tallahassee, Fla., advised IC [redacted] that 1964 Florida license [redacted] issued to [redacted] Drive, Tampa, Fla., for use on a 1958 English Ford, VIN [redacted] under Florida Title [redacted] issued 12/20/57. Jacksonville requested the Tampa Division to conduct appropriate background investigation of the registrant of the above license and requested Memphis to determine if the above individual is residing in Nashville or is enrolled as a student.

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The following additional investigation in this matter has been conducted by SA [redacted] in Nashville, Tennessee on the dates indicated:

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[redacted]
On 11/9/64, Dr. [redacted] (established source and source of information [redacted], Fisk University, advised that no information of a definite nature concerning RAM had come to his attention and he stated he was unaware of any recruiting activities of this organization from the Fisk campus.

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He continued that if he had to select one or two students who might be susceptible to such an organization from his knowledge of them in class room work, he would pick [redacted] of New York City and [redacted]. He explained that these two individuals are [redacted] "African heritage" and [redacted] by other students. During a class room session on election day [redacted]

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[redacted] Dr [redacted] stated that he had no information that [redacted] was actually members of any questionable groups or group, but he felt they would be the most likely candidates he knew of. He stated they have no influence on the campus and are more or less [redacted] to the other students.

[redacted] On November 9, 1962, Mr. [redacted] advised his records indicate that [redacted] enrolled at Fisk University in September 1962. She is currently a junior. She was born [redacted] in Denver Colorado. Her home address was shown as [redacted] Street, [redacted] New York City, New York. She was graduated from [redacted]

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[redacted] from 1956 to 1958.

Her parents were shown as [redacted], born Cherokee County, Oklahoma, a Baptist and an accountant, and had four years of study at Howard College and [redacted], nee [redacted]

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ME 157-588

mother, was shown as being employed as a probation officer having received college training at Kansas University, Howard University and Talladega College. Their home address was shown as [redacted] St., [redacted] New York.

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On her application for enrollment [redacted] indicated that she was a member of the Church of Christ Scientist. She noted in her application that under the section "Book most interesting" that she had enjoyed "Black Moses," by E. CRONON, "because it dealt with MARCUS GARVEY's attempt to instill dignity in the black people of the world." She noted under "newspapers read" that she read the "New York Times," the "New York Post," the "Amsterdam News," and "Muhammad Speaks". She was described as being 5' 6" and weight 150 pounds. Mr. [redacted] noted that she was a "C" student.

Mr. [redacted] continued that his records indicate that [redacted] enrolled at Fisk as a freshman in September, 1962, and is currently a junior. She was born [redacted]

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[redacted], single and described as being 5' 6" and 135 pounds. Her father was shown as [redacted] St., Thomasville, Ga. He was born in Fernbank, Ala., and is employed as a skilled laborer. Her mother was shown as [redacted] nee [redacted], housewife, who was born in Brundridge, Ala. [redacted] indicated that she has a sister who is a housewife and a brother who is a skilled laborer. No additional information concerning her was contained in her record according to Mr. [redacted].

It might be noted that Mr. [redacted] is an established source.

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On 11/17/64 [redacted], (established source) advised that he was unfamiliar with the names RAM, African American Student Movement, African American Youth Committee or American Student Movement. He stated that to his knowledge there was no such group operating on the Fisk campus or among the Fisk University students. He continued, however, that there are three students on the campus whom he watches closely who are "joiners." He stated that originally they were enthusiastic SNCC members and supporters but have gradually evolved into "black nationalism." He stated that he has their confidence and on occasion when he

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happens to run into them on the campus he always asks them, [redacted] He has not spoken with them in the past month or so but stated that if any of their students were to become involved with a black nationalist organization he felt it would be [redacted]
[redacted] St., East Elmhurst, N. Y.; [redacted]
[redacted] St., Chicago 19, Ill., or [redacted]
St., Thomasville, Ga.

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[redacted] continued that these girls are somewhat unattractive and it is his impression that they attempt to create attention to themselves by their outwardly spoken views and their somewhat erratic behavior. He noted that they have no following on the campus and no influence among the students. They are often the [redacted] and are often [redacted] to by other students. He stated that they have few dates, [redacted]

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[redacted] and have caused him some concern. He stated that he knew of no male students at Fisk whom he could place in their category or who shared their feeling concerning "black nationalism."

On 11/17/64 Mrs. [redacted] Fisk University. advised her records indicate that [redacted] enrolled at Fisk in February, 1963, and is currently classified as a sophomore student. Her home address is [redacted] St., Chicago, Ill., where she was graduated from Parker High School in January, 1963. Records indicate she was born [redacted] in Chicago, Ill., where her parent, Rev. [redacted] resides at [redacted] St.
[redacted] resides on the campus in Crosswaite Hall and plans to major in elementary education. She is still in attendance at the university and Mrs. [redacted] stated she could furnish no additional information concerning her.

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On 11/22/64 Dean [redacted] advised that he was in the process of making appointments with [redacted] and [redacted] for friendly chats to determine their current feelings and activities. He stated this was a normal procedure and was in line with his roll as [redacted]. He stated that he felt that if these students were affiliated with any questionable organization, they would readily advise him of such a fact. He stated that he had located the 1963-64 student activity cards for [redacted] which cards have their photographs contained thereon. He made available these activity cards and stated he would like to have them returned as soon as possible. He stated he had been unable to find a photograph at the school for [redacted]

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[redacted] continued that [redacted]
Fisk student, whose permanent address is [redacted]
Fayetteville, North Carolina, is a close friend of [redacted].
[redacted] and would be susceptible to their thinking.
He stated he had no information that she was affiliated with
any questionable organization but he was offering this for
whatever it was worth. He noted that his records indicate
she was born on April 22, 1945, and during the school year
of 1963 - 1964, she had Student Activity Card No. [redacted].
He made this card available along with his company of the 1963-
1964 Fisk University "Opal" School Yearbook. The Student
Activity Card mentioned above has been photographed by
Memphis as well as photographs of [redacted] contained
in the Fisk "Opal." Copies of these photographs will be
made available upon processing.

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On 11/16/64 P-PSI [redacted],
who is currently furnishing [redacted]
activities in Nashville, advised he is dating [redacted],
Fisk University undergraduate, from Queens, New York. During
conversation with [redacted] over the past week end, she told him
that [redacted], Fisk Junior Student, was known [redacted] on
the campus as the [redacted] and that [redacted] was actively
promoting a "Black Nationalist Group" which publishes a
magazine called "Black America." [redacted] told source she
had seen [redacted] with this publication and that [redacted] was quite
vocal and outspoken in her support for her group, name of
which was unknown. Source said [redacted] had no additional
information concerning the group and he did not press her
for too many details, but advised he would be alert for
information concerning information of this nature.

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[redacted] stated that he has met Tennessee A and I
student [redacted] has in the past dated source's
[redacted] (not related).
[redacted], who resides at [redacted], Nashville, Tenn.
Source stated that [redacted] is a [redacted]
[redacted] and would be susceptible for
any proposition made to him. [redacted] in the past has
hung around the Propicana Club, a Negro night club in the
North Nashville area, and has expressed interest in narcotics.
According to the source, he always looks [redacted] and has
a [redacted] "talk. Source has never known of [redacted]
possessing firearms. Source stated he has a natural "in"
with [redacted] because of [redacted] dating [redacted]. Source
has offered to attempt contact with [redacted] if desired and

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indicated that if desired he would attempt to [redacted]
[redacted] He noted that he is in an excellent position to do so
[redacted]

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[redacted] He stated, however, that other than the information furnished him by [redacted] he has heard nothing concerning RAM or any of its affiliates. Source has been instructed to proceed carefully, using the utmost discretion and care and if the proper opportunity presents itself to contact [redacted]. He advised it would be easy for him to make a casual contact with [redacted] and that he would do so at the earliest opportunity.

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[redacted] On 11/13/64 [redacted] Registrar's Office, Tennessee State A and I University, advised her records indicate that [redacted] first enrolled at A and I in September, 1961. He was enrolled, though on probation for low scholarship through the spring quarter of 1963. He returned for the fall quarter of 1963 and withdrew for the winter and spring quarters of 1963 - 1964. He returned for the summer session during 1964 and is currently enrolled though on probation at the present. He has completed 71 hours with 108 quality points for a B average.

Records indicate he was born 11/29/39 in Omaha Nebraska. In September, 1961, he listed his residence as [redacted] Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. At that time he listed his parents as [redacted] Street, Omaha, Neb., and [redacted] Avenue, no city shown. [redacted] occupation was shown as a beautician [redacted] occupation was shown as a butcher at Swift Meat Packing Company, Inc.

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On his application dated 4/24/61 [redacted] indicated that until 1958, he had worked as a nursing assistant in surgery, place not shown, and as a laboratory technician.

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[redacted] On his application for readmission dated 3/2/64, [redacted] indicated his home address as [redacted] Street, Omaha, Neb.; Although on his original application for entry at A and I in 1961, he had indicated he was a graduate of Central High School in 1957 from Omaha, Neb., on his readmission date, he indicated he was graduated from Manual High School in Denver, Colo., in 1960. He also indicated that he was a member of the Bahá'í World Faith and that he intended to major in biology. His file indicated that he was

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registered with the Selective Service System at Local Board 2, Denver, Colorado, Selective Service Number not shown.

He currently holds [redacted] Tennessee A and I University, and resides at [redacted] Street Nashville Tennessee. He has indicated his mother as Mrs [redacted] of [redacted] Street, Denver, Colo.

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Miss [redacted] stated she was unable to account for the discrepancies in the file but that she is sure that this file (both sections of file) relates to the same individual although she noted that in 1961 he furnished his birth date as [redacted] and he furnished it in 1964 as [redacted]. She stated she did not know him personally and could furnish no additional information concerning him.

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On 11/23/64 [redacted] Brown Hotel, 1612-18 Jefferson Street, stated from a review of his records and his personal recollection that he could not recall any student group stopping at his hotel over the Halloween week end. He stated he had only two or three persons other than his regular guests who stopped that week end and stated that they were older people. He stated that his hotel has long been considered a leading Negro hotel in Nashville.

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Memphis has also conducted some investigation of persons listed in referenced letterhead memorandum, 11/6/64, as being affiliated with [redacted] in the operation of the Home Construction Company. It is not known if the formation of this company has any bearing on this investigation; however, it is interesting and possibly significant that the formation of this company took place on 5/6/64, which was three days after the 5/1-5/3/64 conference held in Nashville, Tennessee.

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In this connection, transmitted herewith for Chicago is a photograph obtained 11/9/64 from the Nashville Police Department files of one [redacted] male Negro born [redacted], who is believed to be affiliated with [redacted] in the Home Construction Company. Memphis notes that this photograph strongly resembles the person observed by Memphis Special Agents around the [redacted] residence over the Halloween week end. However, it is desired that this photograph be shown to sources.

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REQUEST OF BUREAU

Memphis has an extra set of photographs of the 10/30-11/1/64 gathering. Bureau requested to advise Memphis if it desires this copy of these photographs.

LEADS

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT THOMASVILLE, GA.

[redacted] Will discreetly develop background of [redacted]
[redacted] and will conduct appropriate credit and criminal checks.

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CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILL.

Will exhibit enclosed photograph to sources
[redacted]

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ME 157-588

Care should be taken so that sources are not made aware of the location of the stationary lookout from which the enclosed photographs were made.

2) Will develop background of [redacted]
THOMPSON, Fisk student mentioned above. Will attempt to locate her photograph and exhibit to sources. Memphis suggests that her photograph might be available in the Parker High School Yearbook.

Photographs of [redacted]
RUSH will be forwarded Chicago when available.

THE DETROIT DIVISION

AT DETROIT, MICH.

Will review enclosed photographs and through known reliable sources, attempt to effect identification of conference attendees from the Detroit area.

THE OMAHA DIVISION

AT OMAHA, NEB.

1) Will, re [redacted], verify his birth and establish his background. Will also do necessary credit and criminal checks.

2) Will verify education through records of Central High School.

3) Will check office indices re [redacted] and members of his family in the Omaha area.

4) Will determine if [redacted], shown as [redacted] mother as of 1961 and shown as being a resident of [redacted] Avenue, is or was a resident of Omaha and, if so, conduct appropriate checks.

THE DENVER DIVISION

AT DENVER, COLO.

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1. Will check records of Manual High School from which school [redacted], indicated he was graduated in 1960.

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2. Will at LB 2. Selective Service System, check records re [redacted], and determine his background and current military status. If [redacted] is not known at this board, ascertain correct board and set forth appropriate leads.

3. Noting that [redacted] listed in school records in 1964 his mother as Mrs [redacted] Street, Denver, Colo., Denver should verify her residence and conduct appropriate credit and criminal checks. Denver should note that at the time of [redacted] original application for admission to Tennessee A & I in 1961, he listed his mother as [redacted] a beautician, of 311 East 34th Avenue, no city shown, and should attempt to determine if there is a discrepancy in school records or if fraudulent background information has been furnished by [redacted] to Tennessee A & I.

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NEW YORK DIVISION

AT EAST ELMHURST, N. Y.

Will conduct investigation previously requested re [redacted] and will also develop her background and do necessary credit and criminal checks concerning her parents.

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MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

Will continue efforts to develop information concerning captioned group and its membership.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
December 17, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Medgar Evers Rifle Club
Detroit, Michigan

Group on Advanced Leadership
Detroit, Michigan

On December 16, 1964, Detective Lieutenant [redacted] Bureau, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, furnished the following information concerning a meeting of the Medgar Evers Rifle Club (MERC), which meeting was held at the headquarters of the Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL), Linwood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, on December 13, 1964:

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[redacted] GOAL, was present at this meeting, in addition to other MERC members.

Shortly after the meeting commenced General Gordon Baker, Jr., [redacted], and another individual identified as [redacted] (phonetic) arrived at the meeting. General Baker, Jr. stated that he had six men in his group all of whom have rifles and that his group wanted MERC members present to form a new rifle club with his group. He stated that in the event MERC members decided to join his group, a name would be given to the new rifle club at a later date. He advised that he was desirous of having other MERC members not present at this meeting join with his group. Baker indicated that he had traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964 and had available a supply of "Bolo knives" and other weapons.

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At the suggestion of General Baker those in attendance at this meeting agreed to hold another meeting at this location at 11:00 a.m. on Sunday, December 20, 1964, and proceed from this meeting to a rifle range in the Detroit area to fire .30 caliber rifles.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification [redacted]

SEARCHED [redacted] b3
SERIALIZED [redacted]
INDEXED [redacted] b3
FILED [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Medgar Evers Rifle Club
Detroit, Michigan

Group on Advanced Leadership
Detroit, Michigan

Detective [redacted] advised that previous investigation conducted by the Detroit Police Department has determined that General Baker, [redacted] have in the recent past been affiliated with the local Detroit Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) group.

Source number one, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 1, 1964, that RAM held a conference in Nashville, Tennessee, over the weekend of [redacted]. Source in part identified the following individuals as being present at a meeting of the Collective Leadership Group during this conference:

[redacted], New York City

General Baker, Jr., Detroit, Michigan

[redacted], Detroit, Michigan

A characterization of RAM is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On December 16, 1964, source number two, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a meeting of the MERC was held at GOAL headquarters, Detroit, on [redacted]. A number of MERC members were in attendance at this meeting including [redacted] GOAL [redacted].

In addition to MERC members in attendance, source advised that General Baker, [redacted]

[redacted] were in attendance.

Source advised that General Baker and his companions had been previously [redacted] and that

[redacted] has indicated that Baker and his companions are much further advanced in guerrilla warfare and tactics than anyone in either GOAL or MERC.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Medgar Evers Rifle Club
Detroit, Michigan

Group on Advanced Leadership
Detroit, Michigan

Source advised that during this meeting, General Baker was the spokesman for his group; however, at no time during the course of the meeting did Baker indicate the identity of his group. He stated that his group was interested in learning more concerning the operation and use of firearms, the rifle in particular; however, he stated at the present time his group was not attempting to recruit additional members, but were desirous of engaging in rifle practice with MERC members. He stated that his group would have to have a sufficient period of time before any invitations would be extended to individual MERC members present at this meeting to become members of his group. He stated that at the present time, his group was in possession of the following weapons:

One M 1 rifle;

One Italian Carbine;

One 30.06 rifle;

One British Enfield rifle;

Two other rifles, make of which not given;

A quantity of revolvers and several .22 caliber rifles.

Source advised that General Baker requested those present to meet at this location on Sunday, December 20, 1964, at 11:00 a.m. where they would then proceed to the Maple Grove Gun Club located in the immediate Detroit area to engage in rifle practice.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of RAM.

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963, by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of [redacted] now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto reflected that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding [redacted] it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with [redacted]

[redacted] Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, [redacted] fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader," from Havana.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised that he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization was begun in Detroit, Michigan, largely [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, described as the [redacted] RAM and referred to as RAM's [redacted] now serves as RAM [redacted], with [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving RAM as [redacted]. This second source advised that there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM at present, but that headquarters are, in effect, with [redacted] since he plays a dominant role in the leadership and directs the policies and activities of the organization.

This second source, in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by

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a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the non-white races of the world, rather than to any national entity, as such.

To date, according to the second source, in November, 1964, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River, and the organization is currently active, attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 12/17/64

PLAIN

(Type in plain text or code)

Transmit the following in _____
Via AIRTEL

AM - RM

(Priority or Method of Mailing).

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, DETROIT
 SUBJECT: MEDGAR EVERE RIFLE CLUB
 DETROIT, MICHIGAN
 RACIAL MATTERS
 BuFile 157-1624
 DeFile 157-565

GROUP ON ADVANCED LEADERSHIP
 DETROIT, MICHIGAN
 RACIAL MATTERS
 BuFile 100-442379
 DeFile 100-31601

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a LHM concerning captioned subject matter.

The Bureau will be kept apprised of additional pertinent developments. One copy of the LHM is being furnished G-2, Detroit. Two copies are being furnished Secret Service, Detroit, and one copy is being furnished the Chicago Office, who is Office of Origin in Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. - 9)(RM)
- 1 - 100-442684 (REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT)
- 1 - Chicago (157-397) (RM) (REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT)
- 10 - Detroit
 - 1 - 157-768 (REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT)
 - 1 - [REDACTED] (GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.)
 - 1 - [REDACTED]
 - 2 - 157-771 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 157-812 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 157-727 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 157-335 [REDACTED]

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Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

DE 157-565
100-31601

The contents of this LHM have been made available to the Detroit Police Department and the Michigan State Police.

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of Informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness.

The following sources were utilized in LHM:

Source number 1 is [redacted] Individual source numbers were not given to the above informants in order to protect their identity, it being noted that the Chicago Office has repeatedly stressed the necessity for extreme caution in reporting information furnished by the informants.

Source number 2 is [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 8, 1964

~~SECRET~~

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 16, 1964 that he was a close associate of an individual whom he knows to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in Detroit, Michigan. This individual furnished the source with a document entitled "Declaration of Revolutionary Action Movement", which is set out in its entirety as follows:

"Declaration Of Revolutionary Action Movement

"We, the people of R.A.M., in order to form a more perfect union with the World Revolution to establish justice for Black people in the U.S., insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common self-defense of Black people, to promote our general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and announce our efforts to coordinate and liberate the black peoples of the world; the Bandung world, to end oppression and injustice in the U.S., and create the basis for the implementation of the U.S. constitution with justice and equality for all people.

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"We are international revolutionary black nationalists, not based on ideas of racial or national superiority, but striving for justice and the liberation of all the oppressed peoples of

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D. [Signature]

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RE: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

the world. We believe in the constitution of the U.S. which was made to establish justice, but we have had no justice and we realize that there can be no liberty as long as black people are oppressed and the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are oppressed by Mr. Charles Yancy Imperialism and Neo Colonialism. After four-hundred years of oppression, we realize that slavery, racism, and imperialism are all interrelated and that liberty and justice for all cannot exist peacefully with imperialism.

"R.A.M. knows that prudence will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience has shown that mankind is more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffrage of the Afro-American. An such is now the necessity which constrains us to provide new guards for our security and our self-defense. The history of the white racist of the U.S. is a history of repeated injuries against us. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

"We have been enslaved and subjugated, lynched and castrated and burned at stakes.
"We have been mutilated and murdered in pools of blood.
"We have been unjustly imprisoned, the U.
"We have been the victims of police dogs, cattle prods, and savage attacks by white racists."

"The white racists have raped our women and girls, have kicked them in the stomach while pregnant, and have refused them admission to hospitals because they were black. Our children have been ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, have received inferior education and have been bombed in churches."

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RE: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

"We have been subjected to the worst employment, or no employment, and are always the last hired and the first fired.

"We have been denied the right to vote.

"We have had taxation without representation.

"We have had taxation without our consent.

"We have been isolated from the world and brainwashed with Yankie ideas of Mr. Charlies imperialism.

"We have been taught that the U.S. is our friend in spite of its injustices and that all other peoples are our enemies.

"We have been used as soldiers in every war of Mr. Charlies Yankie imperialist adventure, having been taught that we were fighting for world freedom.

"We have been denied the benefits of trial by jury.

"We have been denied protection of person and property.

"They are at this time using large armies of brutal police, dogs, and state troopers to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unparalleled in the most barbaric age, and totally unworthy of a civilized nation.

"In every state of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress of grievances in the most humble terms: We have negotiated, we have had promises, we have gone to the courts, we have attempted to vote for freedom, but our repeated petitions have only been answered by repeated injuries. Hence, the white racists are unfit to be the rulers of a free people. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them to cease these injustices, but they have been deaf to the voice of justice. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity of our survival, to prevent our genocide; to hold them as we held the rest of the world, enemies in war, in peace, friends. We believe in peace with dignity, when there is a basis for peace, but the racist have given us no peace. We believe in justice, but the racist have given us no justice.

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RE: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

"We therefore, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World, like the minorities in Nazi Germany, for the support of all the freedom and justice loving peoples of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions; do in the name and by the authority of the people of R.A.M. under the leadership of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now in exile in Havana, Cuba, solemnly introduce our movement to the world. Our task is not to defend the present racist decadent society, so we mutually pledge to each other our lives and our sacred honor, to struggle for peace through organized self-defense, and to build the world anew.

"Charles E. Simmons director of Public Information

"REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/8/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442684)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-397)

SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
(OO: CHICAGO)

Re Detroit airtel to Bureau, 11/3/64; Memphis airtel to Bureau 11/3/64; and Cleveland airtel to Bureau 11/19/64.

Enclosed for Bureau are 10 copies, Cleveland 1 copy, Detroit 2 copies, and Memphis 1 copy, of LHM setting out "Declaration of Revolutionary Action Movement" as made available 11/16/64 by [redacted] at Chicago.

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3 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
2 - Cleveland (Encl. 1) (RM)

1 - 157-397

1 - 100-

5 - Detroit (Encls. 9) (RM)

1 - 157-397

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

2 - Memphis (Encl. 1) (RM)

1 - 157-588

1 - 100-4090

3 - Chicago

1 - [redacted]

1 - [redacted]

MJW: dll
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CG 157-397

Also enclosed for Detroit are photos of [redacted] General GORDON BAKER [redacted], [redacted]
[redacted], and [redacted] (2 photos), being returned to Detroit per request in referenced airtel.

This LHM is being classified "Secret" due to the highly sensitive nature of the information contained therein and for the additional purpose of providing appropriate security to the sources providing the information. Only 1 source is set out as furnishing the information to provide further security for the sources.

For information of Detroit, above mentioned photographs forwarded to Chicago with referenced Detroit airtel were exhibited to above Chicago sources on 11/20/64. They identified the photos of [redacted] and BAKER as being individuals who attended the Nashville conference of RAM, 10/30/64 - 11/1/64 and with whom they met in Detroit during the week of 11/9-13/64, and whom they know to be [redacted] and General BAKER. Stated photographs of [redacted] and [redacted] unknown to them, however, they have heard of the existence of [redacted] through [redacted] their names, but never met them personally.

For information of Cleveland. Chicago sources on 11/25/64 identified photograph of [redacted] sent Chicago with referenced Cleveland airtel, as being identical with individual they met at Nashville conference in company of [redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio, and identical with same person by this name they again met at Cleveland, Ohio on 11/14/64.

Regarding Cleveland request to have sources identify Item Number 9 set out in referenced airtel, sources stated they did not know significance of various

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CG 157-397

notations therein. They assumed that Part A, "Memo: Membership,
[redacted]" refers to a prospective member.

The remainder of the notes are unknown to them, however.
suggest the possibility that they are notes made by [redacted]
for projects given to him by [redacted]

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For information of Memphis, above Chicago sources
on 11/20/64 identified photograph of [redacted]
forwarded Chicago with referenced Memphis airtel as being
identical with [redacted] whose house was used during
Nashville conference.

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SAC, DETROIT [redacted]

12/10/64

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SA JAMES R. MC CANCE

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR
TRAVEL TO CUBA
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On 11/5/64, Lieutenant [redacted] Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, made available report on case investigated dated 10/14/63, listing in part defendants [redacted] and GENERAL BAKER. This report has been placed in the IA Section of [redacted]. Briefly it contains information describing public meeting disturbance that occurred on 10/11/63, in which [redacted] and other individuals created a disturbance in the area of the City-County Building, Detroit, and which was concerned with the Olympic Games Torch Ceremony. [redacted] advised further that the individuals who participated in and who were identified were arrested on the charge of [redacted]. He said the Subjects were brought to trial in Recorder's Court, City of Detroit, and a mistrial was declared, 5/1/64, by Judge DAVENPORT. The Subjects he said were held on \$300.00 personal bond and that a new trial had been set for 12/8/64, for the defendants.

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On 12/1/64, Lieutenant [redacted] advised SA [redacted] [redacted] that the date for the new trial had been subsequently changed to 12/23/64.

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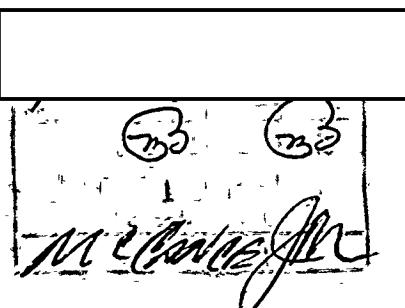
1 - [redacted]

1 - [redacted]

(GENERAL BAKER)

JRM/srs
(3)

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Report Form
FD-204 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DETROIT	Office of Origin CHICAGO	Date 12/14/64	Investigative Period 10/18 - 12/10/64
TITLE OF CASE REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT		Report made by SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN	Typed By: rnr
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - RAM	

REFERENCES: Detroit report of SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN dated 10/13/64.
Memphis airtel to the Bureau dated 11/3/64.
Chicago airtels to the Bureau dated 11/4, 18 and 30/64.
WFO airtel to the Bureau dated 12/1/64, captioned, "THUNDERBIRDS RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB, Detroit, Michigan, INFORMATION CONCERNING".
Bureau airtel to Detroit dated 12/3/64.
Detroit airtel to the Bureau dated 12/3/64.
Detroit airtel to the Bureau dated 12/9/64.

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Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent In Charge <i>[Redacted]</i>	b3 b6 b7C b7E
Copies made: 7 - Bureau (100-442684) (RM) 1 - G-2, Detroit (RM) 1 - Secret Service, Detroit (RM) 2 - Chicago (157-397) (RM) 4 - Detroit (157-768) (1) - <i>[Redacted]</i> (1) - <i>[Redacted]</i>	SERIALIZED <i>[Signature]</i> INDEXED <i>[Signature]</i> FILED <i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Redacted]</i>
Mc CANCE <i>[Signature]</i>		

DE 157-768

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will continue to follow and report local activities of captioned organization.

ADMINISTRATIVE

During November and December, 1964, regular spot checks were conducted in the immediate area of the [redacted] Detroit, where [redacted] and BAKER (Local RAM members) reside, and at which location Chicago sources stayed during November, 1964, while in the Detroit area. These spot checks were conducted by SAs [redacted] MAHLON F. COLLER and [redacted]

Case files have been opened on individuals indicated as being connected with the local RAM group and are currently under investigation.

Every effort is being made to develop live Informant coverage in the local RAM group and consideration is being given to the possibility of the development of a highly confidential investigative technique on captioned group.

Constant liaison is maintained with the Special Investigations Bureau, Criminal Intelligence Bureau, both Detroit Police Department, and the Subversive Squad of the Michigan State Police, all of whom are extremely cognizant of the existence of the local RAM group.

Other confidential Informants mentioned in this report are as follows:

[Redacted box]

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DE 157-768

In order to protect the identities of the Chicago sources (DE T-1 through DE T-3), different T symbols have been utilized in this report, it being noted that the Chicago Office has repeatedly stressed the necessity for extreme caution in reporting information furnished by these individuals.

This report is being classified "Secret" since information utilized in this report, which was obtained from referenced Chicago airtel of November 30, 1964, with enclosed letterhead memorandum, was so classified.

With reference to the individuals identified in referenced Washington Field Office airtel of December 1, 1964, there is no information available to indicate that any of these individuals are connected with the local RAM group. Detroit files contain no information identifying any of the individuals listed in referenced Washington Field Office airtel with any subversive group on the basis of identifying data available.

However, it should be noted that [redacted] who in referenced Washington Field Office airtel is identified as a former Thunderbirds member, is known to the Detroit Office. [redacted] was the [redacted] for a brief period of time of the Medgar Evers Rifle Club (MERC) (see Bufile 157-1624, Defile 157-565). [redacted] has been interviewed by Special Agents of the Detroit Office and has exhibited a cooperative attitude.

[redacted] advised that he severed his association with MERC upon learning of its potential "race hatred plans". [redacted] explained he had initially became active in MERC since he felt it might assist him in building up his small gun shop business.

[redacted] has subsequently volunteered some information of value in the racial field to the Detroit Office; however, he has strongly stated that he has no desire to renew his association with MERC or any other group involved in possible racial hate activities.

It should be further noted that [redacted] mentioned on Page 5 of referenced airtel and who is identified as a former club member, is possibly identical with the

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DE 157-768.

subject of Detroit File 100-21878, Bureau File 100-400572.

Review of this file indicates that [redacted] was interviewed on several occasions by the Detroit Office and indicated a high degree of willingness to cooperate with the FBI.

[redacted] reportedly attended meetings of the Progressive Party and was a subscriber to "The Worker" and other Communist Party publications during the late 1940s and early 1950s.

[redacted] case file has been carried in a closed status for a substantial period of time.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

DE T-1 is
[redacted]

Location

157-768-49

DE T-2 is
[redacted]

157-768-59

DE T-3 is
[redacted]

157-768-96

DE T-4 is

Unknown Source of
Lieutenants
and [redacted]
[redacted]

This Report Page

Detroit, Michigan,
Police Department (by request)

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - G-2, Detroit (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Secret Service, Detroit (REGISTERED)

Copy to:

Report of: SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN **Office:** Detroit, Michigan
Date: 12/14/64

File Number: 157-768 **Bureau File No.:** 100-442684

Title: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RAM

Synopsis: RAM conference at Nashville, Tenn., during 10/30-11/1/64, attended by two local Detroit RAM members. No indication local RAM group connected with rifle club, Detroit, Mich., area. During 11/64, series of leadership meetings held in Detroit where it was indicated that Detroit RAM leadership has number of weapons available and supply of dynamite stored at unknown location, Detroit area. RAM collective leadership meetings to be held Cleveland, Ohio, during 12/64.

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DETAILS:

DE T-1 advised October 26, 1964, that the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) conference in Nashville, Tennessee, would be held over the week end of [redacted], under the guise of the African-American Student Movement (AASM). DE T-1 advised that [redacted] Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee, was to have information relative to the agenda and location of the conference.

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Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DE 157-768

DE T-1 on November 1, 1964, advised that the Nashville conference of RAM commenced on [REDACTED]
Sessions of the conference were held on [REDACTED],
throughout the day and evening hours, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] and at the Pinnacle Bowling Lanes, Nashville, Tennessee. Sessions held at the bowling alley, which is located in North Nashville on Heiman Street, were held in [REDACTED]

RAM'S

[REDACTED] over which [REDACTED] of Cleveland, Ohio,

DE T-1 advised this group discussed [REDACTED]

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Also discussed were plans for [REDACTED]

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DE T-1 identified the following individuals, in addition to [REDACTED] as being present at the meeting of the [REDACTED]

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DE 157-768

DE T-1 advised that [redacted] to the conference from [redacted] reportedly received from Peking, Communist China.

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[redacted] DE T-1 stated that GENERAL BAKER, JR. and [redacted] both of Detroit, Michigan, had arrived at the conference in a late model white Pontiac accompanied by four other individuals. The Detroit group [redacted] in their car and the group boasted of a rifle club currently in operation at the Detroit YMCA.

DE T-2 advised on November 3, 1964, that he learned recently from an individual, whom he knows to be a member of RAM, that over the week end of October 30-November 1, 1964, RAM held a conference in Nashville, Tennessee. According to this individual, the conference was nominally held under the auspices of the African-American Student Movement; however, this individual advised that shortly after the conference began this pretext was abandoned and those present were advised that the conference was actually a function of RAM.

DE T-2 learned that as many as 45 to 50 individuals attended several of these sessions of the conference, that is, those sessions which were not restricted to the Collective Leadership of the organization. There were reportedly individuals present at this conference from Atlanta, Georgia; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; Detroit, Michigan; Nashville, Tennessee, and an individual believed to be from North Carolina; representatives from New York City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D. C., and, additionally, delegates from California planned to attend this conference; however, were prevented from doing so because of difficulties with their transportation.

DE T-2 advised that this individual, who is a RAM member, stated that one of the speakers at the Friday session of the conference, from Cleveland, Ohio, described RAM members as international outlaws; stated that the organization was illegal and unconstitutional. He stated that the struggle that RAM was participating in was a war for the minds of men and against the forces of imperialism. The verdict of the dialectical force of history denotes the inevitable triumph of the Bandung world and revolution against the existing order is the only solution to the proper sharing of the world's wealth.

DE: 157-768

DE T-2 advised that this individual stated that during the conference one of those individuals present reportedly advised of RAM's plans to assassinate United States Army colonels, a tactic devised from the recent kidnapping of a United States Army colonel in Venezuela. The purpose of this tactic would be to see the reaction of the present Government and police authorities, what action would be taken by them and with what aggressiveness these tactics would be pursued. A secondary purpose would be to prove to people "across the water" that RAM is a functioning organization and is getting results.

During the course of this conference, greetings were read to those present from [redacted] expatriate American, reportedly residing in Cuba and reportedly the [redacted] RAM. [redacted] sent greetings to his blood brothers in RAM and urged them to continue their struggle.

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DE T-2 advised that he learned from the individual known to him as a RAM member, that at the concluding sessions of the conference, a member of the RAM leadership urged that no premature revolutionary action be taken at present and that, unless such an action was correlated with other similar activities, it would be completely wasted.

It was emphasized that any guerilla warfare activity which does not possess a potential motivation will ultimately and inevitably fail. It is anticipated that guerilla warfare will be a part of RAM's ultimate activities; however, no specific plans or timetables reportedly were established during this conference for the inception of such activities.

On November 16 1964 and on November 18 1964,
Mr. [redacted] YMCA,
Fisher Branch, 2051 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan,
advised as follows:

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He stated that the only "rifle club" which currently meets at this branch of the YMCA is the "Thunderbirds" Rifle Club. He stated that this branch of the YMCA is the only branch in the Detroit area with a rifle range or, for that matter, the only area where individuals are allowed to participate in the use of fire arms. He stated that the

DE 157-768

"Thunderbirds" Rifle Club has been in existence for many years and that all of the members of the Thunderbirds are members of the YMCA and of the National Rifle Association (NRA).

Mr. [redacted] described the Thunderbirds as a well organized group which has never caused any disturbance or difficulty of any kind. He stated that this group uses the .22 caliber rifle range located in the basement of this branch and, at the present time, its membership is composed exclusively of Negroes, although membership in the group is not restricted to Negroes. The group frequently participates in rifle matches throughout the State of Michigan and, according to Mr. [redacted], the group is obviously proud of their sportsman-like activities and at no time has he ever heard any discussions concerning racial matters.

On 11/18/64, Mr. [redacted]
[redacted], Detroit Water Board, advised that the rifle club known as the Thunderbirds is an out-growth of the Brewster Rifle Club, which was formed in 1930 and continued its activity until 1959 at a rifle range located in the Brewster housing settlement, Detroit, Michigan. In 1959 the rifle range in the Brewster housing settlement was condemned by the City of Detroit as being unsafe, at which time the group then reformed under the name of the Thunderbirds and is currently utilizing the range at the Fisher Branch of the YMCA, 2051 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit. Mr. [redacted] advised that to the best of his knowledge his group is the only group utilizing the range facilities at the Fisher Branch and that none of the other local branches of the YMCA in the City of Detroit have range facilities.

Mr. [redacted] stated that he is currently serving as the [redacted] Thunderbirds, has been with the group since its inception in 1959 and was formerly a member of the Brewster Rifle Club.

When initially interviewed on November 18, 1964, Mr. [redacted] advised that he did not have a membership list of the group available; however, would, at a later date, be more than willing to make a list of the members of the group available.

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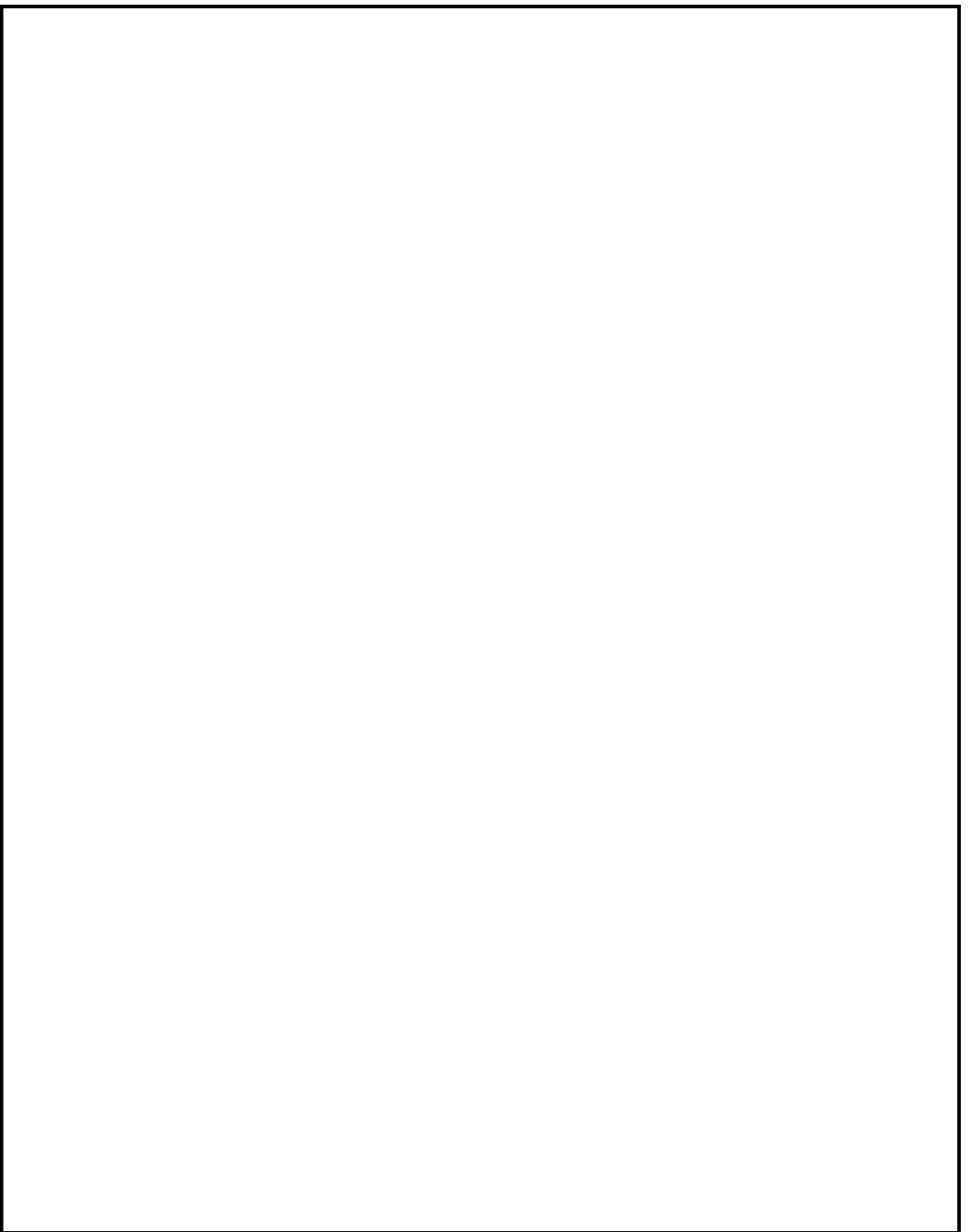
According to Mr. [redacted], the Thunderbirds shoot in the Southeastern Michigan Indoor League and are all members of the NRA. All members of the Thunderbirds are required to be members of the YMCA and pay monthly dues of \$2.50 to the Thunderbirds. The Thunderbirds, at the present time, have on loan from the United States Government four .45 caliber automatic pistols, four M-1 Rifles and eight Remington Rifles, Model 513.

Mr. [redacted] stated that Thunderbirds have been approved by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, a Department of the United States Army, and that ammunition is purchased by the club from this Department.

On December 1, 1964, Mr. [redacted] furnished the following current [redacted] of the Thunderbirds Rifle and Pistol Club:



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Mr. [redacted] further advised on December 1, 1964, that during the latter part of May or early part of June, 1964, three men had contacted him at the range in the Fisher Branch. These individuals requested applications for membership in the Thunderbirds Rifle and Pistol Club; however, Mr. [redacted] advised that he informed these individuals to return in the fall as membership applications were not being taken at that time. He recalled that one of the three individuals was named GENERAL BAKER; however, he was unable to recall the names of the other individuals. He stated that it is his recollection at this time that one of the three individuals had previous training with a rifle while the other two were inexperienced.

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According to Mr. [redacted], the three men were instructed by him to return to the range at the Fisher Branch on November 24, 1964, to demonstrate their ability in handling fire arms; however, he, Mr. [redacted], was not at the range on November 24, 1964, and, as a result, does not know whether or not they appeared.

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Mr. [redacted] further advised that a meeting of his group will be held on December 13, 1964, at which time the group will pass on applications submitted for membership in the group.

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On December 10, 1964, Mr. [redacted], supra, advised that he had learned that GENERAL BAKER and the two other individuals, names unknown to him at this time, did, in fact, appear at the YMCA range on 11/24/64, at which time they were afforded an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to safely handle fire arms. He stated that two or three members of the group, in addition to an instructor, were present at the November 24, 1964, shoot.

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[redacted] stated that following the appearance of BAKER and the other two unidentified individuals at the range on November 24, 1964, members of the Thunderbirds made inquiry concerning the three prospective members and the group (referring to the Thunderbirds) is of the opinion that BAKER and the other two individuals are members of organizations with which the Thunderbirds have no desire whatever to be identified with in any manner.

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DE 157-768

[redacted] stated that he did not have the identities of the two other individuals available to him at this time or the organizations with which BAKER and the two individuals are associated.

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[redacted] added that the Executive Committee of the group, of which he is a member, is scheduled to meet on December 13, 1964, to pass on the membership applications of BAKER and the other two individuals. He stated that he, BALLER, is of the opinion that membership in the group will be denied BAKER and the other two individuals.

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On December 8, 1964, Lieutenant [redacted]
Special Investigations Bureau; Detective Sergeant [redacted]
[redacted], Criminal Intelligence Bureau, both Detroit Police
Department, and Detective [redacted], Redford Post,
Michigan State Police, all of whom are cognizant of the
local RAM group and other racial organizations and subversive
activities in the Detroit area, were contacted and advised that
their records contain no information identifiable with any
of the members of the Thunderbirds Rifle and Pistol Club as
set forth above.

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DE T-3 advised on November 16, 1964, that he was a close associate of an individual whom he considers to be a member of the local Detroit RAM group. DE T-3 advised that this individual informed him, DE T-3, over the past week end that during the previous week there was a series of leadership meetings of RAM held in Detroit and Cleveland, Ohio. DE T-3 advised that this individual, known to him as a RAM member, had not participated in these meetings, but had learned what transpired during the course of these meetings.

DE T-3 advised that this individual stated that it was indicated during these meetings that RAM had begun "several years ago" in Detroit, having been organized largely through the [redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio.

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[redacted] has subsequently not taken a public leadership role in the organization for security reasons and has left this function to others. During the course of these discussions in Detroit and Cleveland by the RAM leadership, it was agreed that the organization is currently experiencing a number of

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security problems in that it has recently become the subject of a more intensive investigation by police agencies. In order to make an effort to solve these problems, among others, a RAM Collective Leadership meeting is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, near the middle of December, 1964.

DE T-3 further advised that according to this individual the conference in question will also discuss the organization of a chain of command for RAM and a more formal leadership apparatus, as well as questions relating to finances and recruiting.

DE T-3 advised that this individual, who is known as a RAM member, stated that some discussions had taken place concerning known RAM plans calling for the assassination of United States Army colonels sometime in the near future. During these discussions it was noted that these plans were advanced primarily for the shock value to impress individuals not sufficiently acquainted with RAM ideology and to the true nature & purpose of the organization and its revolutionary goals. There is, therefore, at present no specific plan under consideration whereby such assassination attempts will be implemented.

DE T-3 continued by advising that this individual had informed him that during these recent discussions, the Afro-American Student Movement (ASM) was referred to as a RAM front organization. It is planned that Defense Committees will be set up to operate in conjunction with each ASM chapter. These Defense Committees will concern themselves with such subjects as guerilla warfare, preparation of homemade weapons, how to manipulate crowds in riot-type situations, and the like. It is expected that plans for this operation will be furthered at the December, 1964, conference to be held in Cleveland.

The Detroit RAM has, for security reasons, bestowed code names on its local unit and has given the individuals in the local leadership code names also. The Detroit RAM leadership has a number of weapons available to it, primarily rifles, and also has a supply of dynamite stored at an unknown location somewhere in the Detroit area.

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In connection with another investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and JAMES R. MC CANCE on November 25, 1964, and advised, in part, as follows:

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"He was the [REDACTED] who had traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964 with the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba. He did not feel that he could talk to FBI Agents because they are no different than any other white persons. To him all white persons are symbols of oppression no matter what function they perform. Negroes are used by the whites and the only white persons who try to help the Negroes are the 'liberals'."

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A characterization of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTS) appears in the appendix attached hereto.

DE T-4, a municipal investigative agency who has furnished reliable information in the past, but whose original sources are unknown, advised on December 9, 1964, that the local RAM group has not held any meetings since the last meeting of the local group held on September 20, 1964, at Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-4 advised that [REDACTED], a local RAM member, left the Detroit area during the early part of October, 1964, and his present whereabouts are unknown. DE T-4 advised that [REDACTED] has allegedly been dropped by the local RAM group inasmuch as he is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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DE T-4 advised that another local RAM member, [REDACTED], recently returned to the Detroit area after a substantial period of absence; however, [REDACTED] since his return, has made no effort to contact other local RAM members or has he indicated to DE T-4 that the local RAM group has held any recent meetings.

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DE T-4 advised that he continues to be in contact with BAKER and [redacted] local RAM [redacted]; however, neither BAKER nor [redacted] have indicated that any future meetings of the local RAM group have been held or have they indicated that meetings of the local group would be held in the future.

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DE T-4 concluded by advising that the local RAM group, to date, has not sponsored or participated in any type of demonstrations in the Detroit area.

On December 7 1964, Lieutenant [redacted]
Sergeant [redacted] and Detective [redacted],
supra, all of whom are familiar with the local RAM group,
advised that they possess no information concerning any
recent activities or meetings on the part of the local
group.

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Other confidential Informants who are familiar with certain aspects of the racial situation in the Detroit area advised during December, 1964, that they were unable to furnish any information concerning the local RAM group.

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APPENDIX

1

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl", weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays". This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves, and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963 that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963 and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

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"The Columbia Owl", March 11, 1964, issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer." This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly VICKI ORTIZ, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. Miss ORTIZ stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964 that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan

December 14, 1964

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title Revolutionary Action Movement

Character Internal Security - RAM

Reference Report at Detroit dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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